tonte."
35 Dearborn-st., and De-and Carroll-sta.

Leave. Arrive.

\* 8:15 a m \* 4:40 p m

VOLUME XXXIX.

ARCHERY MEETING. GRAND NATIONAL

AT WHITE-STOCKING PARK. CHICAGO. Tuesday, Aug. 12, Wednesday, Aug. 13, and Thursday, Aug. 14,

## Championship of the United States **84,000 IN PRIZES.**

is maugural Meeting of Archers (the first ever in America) will be under the control and manage-t of the National Archery Association, and open embers of any Archery Club belonging to the Asso-Over 100 of the leading pentlemen and lady archers the country, including the celebrated shots MAURICE and WILL THOMPSON. of Crawfordsville, Ind., will ng will commence promptly each day at 10 a. m and 2:30 h. m as by programme by the celebrated Lossch Military Band. Tickets, with reserved sests for sale at A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 118 Handolph-st., JANSEN, McLUEG & CO.'S, 117 and 119 State-st., and at CLATTON & CO.'S, SMaslaon-st.

Maurice Thompson, H. C. Carver, Will H. Thompson, Will H. Thompson, W. A. Russell, W. A. Russell, H. C. Carver, W. A. Spalding.

H. C. Carver, W. A. Russell, W. A. Russell, W. A. Russell, W. A. Russell, W. A. G. Spalding. EXECUTIVE COMMITTER.

TO BENT.

# To Rent,

## IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

EXCURSIONS,

## **EXCURSION** GRAND RAPIDS

A 300-MILE RIDE FOR \$2.00. A 300-MILE MIDE FUE \$\phi\_2\$.vv.

The Steamer MESSENGER will leave her dock, foot of Wabash-av., TUESDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 c'clock a. m. sharp, arriving at Benton Harbor at 3:30 b. m., giving till next morning at 8 c'clock to visit the fruit orchards, etc., when a special through train will carry them to Grand Rapids, arriving at 11:30 a. m., leaving there same day at 8 p. m. for Benton Harbor, where connection is made with steamer arriving in Chicago early Thursday morning. Apply for ticket to GRAHAM, MORTON & CO.,

THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "BUBY Will leave Clark-st. Bridge every day at 9:30 a m. for South and Hyde Park Fishing and Flende Grounds, leaving you there until 4:30 b. m. Rönnd trip, 26 ets. For Water Works Crib. South Park. Hyde Park, and Government Her at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip, 50 ets. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare only 50 ets. Band on board.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.,

PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING , Samples, and Prices sent on applica

CHICAGO.



ADVERTISING. To any party wishing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers — North, South, East, or West, Advertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. Call or address.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

Our partnership has been dissolved this day by mutu consent. The accounts will be collected and the bus ness continued by Mr. Friedlaender under the firm of the W. M. Friedlaender. R. FOREMAN.
Chicago, Aug. 9, 1879. TEAS AND FLOUR.

## OOLONG TEA

Now on the market is just re-received at the

THE BEST

## HONG KONG TEA CO.

110 & 112 Madison-st.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Amendment to Rule 1 of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City of Chicago, to Take Effect Aug. 29, 1879. No. 1 WHITE WHEAT.
No. 1 WHITE WHEAT shall be pure white
White wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be white Winte wheat, sound, and reasonably pure and reasonably

clean.

No. 1 ANDER WHEAT shall be pure amber Winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 1 Lone Rep. WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red winter wheat, of the long-berried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Lone Rep WINTER WHEAT shall be of the same varieties as No. 1, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 1 Rep WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red Winter wheat of both light and dark colors of the shorter-berried varieties; sound, alork colors of the shorter-berried varieties; sound, but wheat of both light and dark colors; sound and reasonably clean.

bly clean.

No. 2 WINTER WHEAT shall, include all mixtures of the different varieties of Winter wheat, and shall be tound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality.

No. 3 WINTER WHEAT shall include Winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2, but weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushes. ot less than 54 counds to the measured bushet.

REJECTED WINTER WHEAT shall include Winter rheat damp, musty, or from any cause so badly damged as to render it unit for No. 3.

This rule shall be in force on and after Aug. 29, 1870, with its provided that all wheat in store on said date in pected in as Winter wheat under the rule hereby imended shall be inspected out in accordance with the provisions of said rules as Winter wheat.

W. M. SMITH GEORGE M. BOGUE, JOHN H. OBERLY, Railroad and Wavehouse Commissioners. CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. 

STATE LINE from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, Se saccording to accommodation. Second Cabin 72 Broadway, N. Y., and 163 Randolph-st., Chicago NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. aling twice a week from New York to Queensto erpoot, and London.

from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion and Ireland. Bloerage, \$28. Drafts of

## YELLOW-FEVER.

Twenty-nine New Cases and Five Deaths at Memphis.

Genuine Cases Developing in the Rural Districts Around the City.

The Bravest Hearts Civing Way to the Feeling of Gloom.

Acceptance of Cochrane's Suggestions by the National Board of Health.

Refugees in St. Louis Subscribing Liber-ally for the Pest-Ridden Town.

MEMPHIS.

A GLOOMY DAY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10 .- The weather was o-day of a chilly order, and in general features very gloomy. The following are the cases of-scially reported to the Board of Health for the

day ending at 6:30 o'clock:
Charles Mead, 31, No. 228 Vance.
Thomas S. Bateman, 24, No. 228 Vance.
Annie Miller, 18, No. 148 Rocco alley. Frank Cunningham, 11, No.314 De Soto street.
Dr. Oscar Beerly, 40, No. 180 Linden street.
J. Clements, 83, City-Hospital.
W. B. Ervin, 36, City-Hospital.

George Horper, 38, No. 48 Exchange street. Austin McDowell, 33, No. 288 Poplar street. Caroline Smith, 14, No. 140 Duniap street. Carrie Williams, 39, No. 58 Second street. were also reported. The fever is spreading

among the colored people.

Mr. Ed Schloss, a hero of several epedemics reported down with the fever. Dr. Wise is Walter Finnie is down. He has been attending his brother on the corner of Winchester avenue and Alabama street. Henry and James Dolan, on Hill street, are also reported down; also W. Terrill, on Bass

The Howards have added two physicians to their force since the last report, making eight in all. They claim that ordinary diseases cause this increase, from the fact that the fevers incidental to this climate prevail over the epidemic disease of yellow fever. Sunday has been a

gloomy day in every sense. To the Western Associated Press. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Twenty-nine cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, twelve white and seventeen colored. Among

Thomas Bateman, Charles Mead, Arthur White. Dr. Oscar Berty, Carrie Williams. Five deaths have occurred: Fritz Hetch, Michael Dwyer.

the former are:

Eva Nowland, J. Clements. Dr. S. H. Collins this morning was sent to Forest Hill, Tenn., eighteen miles west of Memases of fever have developed in the family of Mr. Stout. Dr. Collins will investigate and report what connection their sickness has with the

was prostrated to-day with fever. His case has not been reported, but there is scarcely any loubt as to his illness. He was an active worker during the epidemic last year, but escaped the THE SICK.

Ed Moon, reported delirious, with but faint w. W. Guy is resting easier to-night, although e had a slight attack of black vomit this morn-

The weather has grown warmer. James Schoals was stricken with fever late

FROM THE NATIONAL BOARD. Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—Dr. J. S. Billings, Vice-President of the National Board of Health, telegraphed Dr. Jerome Cochrane, at Memphis, to-day as follows:

"Your advice in Associated Press dispatche s noted. This Board has been from the commencement urging the same advice through Dr. Mitchell, and has furnished funds to State Boards to carry it out and do the work. The State Board has the legal authority. This Board can only give advice and means, and this it has don When more means are needed by the State Board it will, no doubt, inform us. Continue to urge the removal of unacclimated people to camps, and also the isolation of infected persons in their places. Advise directly with the agents of the State and local Boards, to save time, as was done by Dr. Mitchell."

St. Louis, Aug 10.—A number of Memphis refugees held a meeting at the Lindell Hotel this afternoon in response to the circular received here from the Committee of Safety of Memphis esking for aid in supporting the poor people o that city during the prevalence of yellow-fever there. Fifteen hundred and fifty-five dollars were subscribed on the spot by nineteen business firms, and donations will be solicited of every Memphian in this city.

CATRO.

QUARANTINE.

CAIRO, Dl., Aug. 10.—The quarantine inspec tion boat Van Sant was to-day anchored in the Mississippi near the head of Island No. 1, and hereafter all up steamboats will be inspected there, in accordance with the rules of the Na-tional Board of Health. The inspecting officer s instructed, in case any steamer refuses to su mit to inspection, to telegraph the fact to the station above, in order to prevent their landing.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

Pottaville, Pa., delivered an address in this city last night on the subject of Molly-Maguirism. He contended that the murders committed there were by parties not connected with the Society, and it was purely an organization of workingmen to protect themselves from the encroachments of capitalists. After the address a secret society, known as the Workingmen's Association, was organized. The principal members are coal-miners and railroad employes.

THE GREAT DROUGHT.

Apecial Disputed to The Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 10.—Fires are do East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 10.—Fires are doing great damage in every direction, and the drought continues. Between Hersey and Evert, at Lake Station, and along the Chippewa River, fences and standing timber have anflered heavily. On the plains in Lake County the grass and shrubbery have been totally destroyed. On Friday the Village of Hersey was in danger, and the population turned out en masse and beat back the flames. Heavy fires are reported along the Lake Huron shore. Valuable timber and fences have been destroyed in the vicinity of Flint. Along the Chicago & Northeastern Road, in Tuscols and Sanilac Counties, four or five buildings and other property to the value of \$10,000 or \$12,000 were destroyed. The crops of corn and potatoes are drying up. Farmers living several miles from this city take water from the river in barrels to water stock, the wells having dried up.

POLITICAL. CINCINNATI.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—Cincinnati Demo crats are not pleased with the results of the Congressional Supervisor investigation, which closed yesterday. The memorialists whose communication to Congress formed the basis of the inquiry acknowledged before the investigation began, and after it was concluded, that they knew nothing to substantiate the reckless charges made in the memorial, and they stand convicted before the country with causing are expensive trial without reason. The investigavote was prevented from doing so by reason of the presence of Supervisors or Deputy Marshals at the polls; that the employment of such officers was absolutely necessa-ry on account of flagrant Damocratic frauds in previous elections; that their services made the election the most decent, quiet, and onest beld in Cincinnati for many years; that the reputation of the men employed as Deputy Marshals was in general good, and that the few exceptions were men who compared favorably with the Democratic police force; that the Dep-uty Marshals carefully obeyed instructions, and neither held tickets nor electioneered at the polls; that Eph Holland and Arty Duffy preneither held tickets nor electioneered at the polls; that Eph Holland and Arty Duffy prevented repeating in the Fourth Ward, as they were paid to do. This is shown by a large reduction in the vote in that ward, and by the rafusal of the memorialists to call Holland after Butterworth's testimony. The investigation proved, further, that, while the Republican Campaign Committee only expended \$2,500, the Democratic Committee paid out \$8,891.68, exclusive of the expenses of Sayler and Goss, Democratic Congressional candidates, who spent far more than Butterworth and Young. It was demonstrated that it was a customary thing for candidates for Congress from both parties to pay men for electioneering, especially if they could get them from an opposite party; that the practice had been in vogue twelve years, and that the only difference between Butterworth and Young and their predecessors was that the former spent less money. It was shown that the Kentuckians employed by the Republican Campaign Committee did not cast a vote, but proved an efficient check upon the repeating propensities of Kentucky Democrats. In procuring witnesses to swear in support of the charges against Butterworth the most shamepropensities of Kentucky Democrats. In pro-curing witnesses to swear in support of the charges against Butterworth the most shame-less methods were resorted to. To the forgery and false pretenses which were employed in preparing the original memorial and affidavits were added perjury and bribery. The whole affair was managed on the part of the Demo-drats by three very small politicians, assisted by

crats by three very small politicians, assiste an unscrupulous Reportican lawyer, fan with the machinery for manufacturing the sired testimony. TILDEN WORKING SPRINGFIELD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Young. Democracy of this city are moving very quietly to reorganize the Tilden and Hendricks Club which was organized here before the St. Louis Convention, in 1876. Their object is to make it the nucleus for a State organization, to be composed of young men's Democratic clubs.

The statement that the proposed organization is in Tilden's interest is substantiated by the fact that several leading members of the former club, such as John Mayo Palmer, son of ex-Gov.
Palmer, and others, opposed to Tilden, have
been dropped out; also by the fact
that the projectors are frequently
visited and consulted by Gen. Lewis Parsons, of Flora, Mr. Tilden's agent in Southern Illinois, and that none of the anti-Tilden Democrats of phis, on the Charleston Railroad, where two | this vicinity have been permitted to know anything about the movement. Circulars and blanks for organization have been liberally distributed over the State, but the scheme has not as yet been sufficiently developed to result in a permanent organization. Among the local Democrats who have accepted Gen. Parsons' assurance that the Tilden scheme is the programme for 1880, and who are actively engaged in promoting the proposed organization, are R. H. Hazelett, State's-Attorney John C. Lanphier, John C. Snigg of the Legislature, P. J. Rourke, County Superintendent of Schools, and several lesser lights of the party. thing about the movement. Circulars and

GOV. BISHOP.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Gov. Bishop, of Ohio visiting in this city, says the result in Ohio de pends entirely on the Greenback strength. Ew ing's friends claim he will get 20,000 Greenback votes, and if so Gov. Bishop thinks he will be lected by a large majority. No candidat ever showed more activity than Foster does ever showed more activity than Foster does, and though Ewing is held as the abler speaker, his success after all will depend on the Greenbackers. For President, Gov. Bishop says the Ohio Democrats are strong for Tiden. Hendricks is seldom mentioned there, and Thurman was injured, in his opinion, by being pressed forward too early.

KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.-Returns from fifty eight counties have been received by the Secretary of State. The majority for Blackburn over McCreary's majority four years ago o 3,402. The majority for Blackburn in the Stat will probably exceed 40,000, a Democratic gain of over 5,000 over the two preceding Guberna-torial elections. The Republicans gain three or four Senators and ten or twelve Representa-tives.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The Republica Municipal Convention has made the following nominations: Auditor General, John McComb Assessor, Alexander Badlam, the present in cumbent; Treasurer, J. T. Helmken; Tax Collector, William Martin; Recorder, William K. Dietrich; County Clerk, William A. Stuart.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 .- The Republica Municipal Convention has nominated D. J Murphy District Attorney; W. C. Burnet, City and County Attorney; L. L. Dorr, Coroner, all renominated; and Charles E. Scranton, Public Administrator.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Abbott Democrats re-fuse to unite with the Butler Democrats in calling a State Convention.

It is stated to-night very positively that Gov.

Taibot will decline a renomination.

PROHIBITION. PROHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—A call is issued for a Prohibition State Convention at Altoona the 9th of September. It is expected that a State ticket will be nominated and an address issued.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arrived, the steamer Denmark, from London.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The steamer Frisia, from New York, has passed the Lizard. New York, Aug. 10.—Arrived, the steamers Rheinland, from Antwerp, and Circassia, from Gissgow.

New York, Aug. 10.—Arrived, the steamer England, from Liverpool.

New York, Aug. 10.—Arrived, the steamer Airy, from Cardiff.

SENATOR THURMAN.

SENATOR HURMAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—Senator Thurman and Mrs. Thurman came to Hartford Saturday, and remain until Tuesday, on a private visit to old friends. A number of prominent citizens of both parties gave the Senator a dinner at the Hartford Club Saturday evening—a purely social affair. The Senator goes hence to Washington, and, after a short stay there, will proceed to Obio.

no servernost a si pared mite v est MONDAY." AUGUST 11. "1879. a original a men avites off

## FOREIGN.

Pictures from Serajevo that Recall Chicago in

The People Camped in Squares and in Surrounding Novemen Fields. Inio!

Reports of the Calamity Extremely Diverse and Untrustworthy.

The Duke de Rivoli Punished for Bribery and Corruption at the Polls."

SERAJEVO. New Like Chicago! Serajevo, Aug. 10.—The configuration was prevented spreading during Saturday. There were a few isolated outbreaks among the ruins, and some of the warehouses are still burning. Some of the large firms in the city estimate the damage to exceed 100,000,000 florins, but this is considered examinated.

considered exaggerated.

THE HOMELESS PROPLE are camped in the squares and gardens. A Relief Committee has been organized. The Emperor of Austria has forwarded 10,000 florins in aid of the suffere rs.

It has been definitely ascertained that the fire was caused by the explosion of some spirits, as

London, Aug. 9.—The Observer's Vienna correspondent says it is asserted that 2,000 inhabitants of Serajevo perished in the flames. This is not confirmed by telegrams direct from the spot, and the statement is probably the invention of some sensational Vienna newspaper.

THE TROOPS.

SERAJEVO, Aug. 10.—The greater portion of the troops have removed outside of town to accommodate homeless families in their quarters. Provisions were served out to the inhabitants from the military stores.

THE DUKE OF WURTEMBURG
has organized a committee for the purpose of
rebuilding the burned districts.

A SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A correspondent of the Standard at Pesth says: "The fire at Sersjevo having destroyed an immense quantity of army stores, and, as a reconstruction of the town will require great sums, it is hoped that the expedi-tion to Novi Bazar will be delayed until next

THE LOSS. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The News' Serajevo dispatch reports that the fire destroyed 288 houses, 358 shops, and forty-eight warehouses. The loss to private property is estimated at 1,000,000 florios. No insurance. Owing to a scarcity of provisions, prices, already high, have been increased. The fire was caused by an accident which occurred while the excise officers were sealing casks in a spirit varehouse.

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Times' Vienna dispatch says 1,000 houses and 800 stores were urned at Serajevo. The Telegraph's Vicuns correspondent reports that the number of victims of the fire is small.

FRANCE. MARSEILLES, Aug. 10.—The Municipality voted 5,000 francs in aid of the amnestied Communists.

patch reports that the warm weather has con iderably improved the harvest prospects in France. French producers are frightened at the decline in prices of French wheat, caused by heavy imports from America.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Standard's Paris dis-patch states that the Duke de Rivoli, the Bonapartist ex-Deputy who was recently put up fo Conneillor-General in the District of Nice, has been fined 3,000 francs for bribery and corruption, and his two electoral agents have each been sentenced to a week's imprisonment. M. Anquier, the new Councillor-General of Nice, ment for aiding and abetting the above-name

London, Aug. 10.—Several special dispatche from Paris report the publication by the Figar of a purely imaginary conversation between Figure correspondent and M. Jules Simon in re lation to current politics. The publication ha caused a great sensation.

BULGARIA.

THE PRINCE. SOPHIA, Aug. 10.—The Ottoman Commisioner has arrived here with a firman of investiture of the Prince of Bulgaria.

CALL OFF YOUR BASHI-BAZOUKS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—The Russian Am bassador has supported the representations of the Prince of Buigaria in reference to the incursions of Turkish troops into Bulgaria. The Porte has promised to inquire into the matter.

INDIA.

REBELLION.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Rumpa disaffection is spreading. The insurgents are badly armed, but conduct a guerrilla warfare. Operations against them will not be successful until after he rainy season is over, when troops can follow the insurgents into their fastnesses.

GREECE.

BOUNDARIES. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—Safvet Pasha has promised the Greek Mionster that the Porte will appoint Commissioners to negotiate relative to the boundary, although it would prefer to have the matter settled by the mediation of the Great Powers.

AFGHANISTAN.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Times raging among the troops and natives in Candahar, and is spreading towards Herat.

RUSSIA. PIRE AT THE GREAT PAIR.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that another fire occurred at Nijni Novgorod, the 5th instant, during the fair, causing great damage.

GREAT BRITAIN. STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Turee thousand miners of Silverdale, North Staffordshire, have struck against an increase of hours or a reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

AUSTRIA. Gastrin, Aug. 10.—The Emperor of Austria departed to-day.

THE EX-KHEDIVE.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Ismail Pasha seems disposed to take up his residence definitely in Naples. The Italian Government has determined to assign the Favorita Palace to him.

the last few days we have given fresh extension to our authority in Egypt by placing a positive veto on the return of Ismail Pasha to reside

## CASUALTIES.

DUBUQUE, ia., Aug. 9.—A pariful if not fatal accident happened this morning at Glab's brewers. About 6 o'clock Albert Markle, while hoisting grain through an elevator, made a misstep and fell down the hatchway, a distance of forty-five feet, to the hard floor below. He attracts on his based and shoulders and although forty-five feet, to the hard floor below. He struck on his head and shoulders, and, although no bones are broken, he received severe internal injuries. At present he lies in a comatose state, it is about 27 years of age, and unmarried.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Leffetholz, residing two miles east of Dunleith, while blackberrying, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the instep of one of her feet. She immediately hurried to the house. On her arrival she had just strength enough to reach her bed. Shortly after, some neighbors passing heard the children crying, and, upon finding out the state of the case, called a physician. It is an impossibility for her to recover, as the solson has permeated her eatire system, and her body has swollen to about twice its natural size.

, SAT DOWN ON THE TRACK.

Emont, Ill., Aug. 9.—James Faivey, an old employe of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Comemploye of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company at Sag Bridge pump, was found dead on the track about two miles north of here this morning, crushed out of semblance to a human being. He had been here on business, and was going home rather late, and, it is supposed, sat down on the track and fell asleep. There were no witnesses to the accident. He has been in the employ of the Company for twenty-four years, and was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances. He leaves a wife and six small children to mourn his loss.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 9 .- A terrific explo took place this evening on the towboat Iron Valley, unward bound, opposite New Cumber Valley, upward bound, opposite New Cumber land, W. Va., seventy-dive miles below here. A second explosion occurred immediately after the first, throwing fragments of the wreck for a great distance, destroying the entire forward part of the boat, including the pilot-house. The pilot, Wise, and the Captain's son, Thomas Prince, and a Mr. Prosser, of New Cumberland, are missing. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The engineer claims to have had sufficient water in the boilers.

## NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Receipts and Expenses of the Last Two Years—The Custom-House Being Run with

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7 .- The following statement of the receipts and expenses of the Custom-House of New York, for the fiscal years 878 and 1879, has been furnished by the Treasury Department: Date. 1877—July.....

0	1877—September 9, 1877—October 8, 5 1877—November 6, 6 1877 - December 5, 8	171,738 1 515,846 2 377,625 1 396,925 1	78, 33, 78, 97, 08, 32, 76, 92, 72, 096 03, 037
9	1878—February	990, 898 1 366, 315 1 792, 809 1 322, 552 1	60, 594 73, 160 90, 479 72, 570 68, 751
•	Totals	992, 931 \$2, 3	20,559
1	1879	of success addition	\$126.0kg
	Date. Rec 1878—July \$8,3 1878—August 10,2 1878—September 9,1 1878—October 8,4	etpts. Exp 206, 258 \$1 59, 578 1 199, 719 1 51, 147 1 122, 412 1	96, 404 75, 114 72, 796 94, 151 67, 885

MRS. FLORENZ.

The Erring Woman Dead. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.-Mrs. Caroline Florenz, wife of Anton Florenz, of Vienna, ustria, who had eloped from that city with one Nathan Shuk, and whose abandonment and effort at suicide was reported in these dispat fort at suicide was reported in these dispatches, died at 3 o'clock to-day of her wounds. The case is a most singular one. She shot herself in the head June 14. A bail weighing thirty grains entered her brain. After being severed into four pieces, probably by contact with bones, three of these pieces, weighing nineteen grains, were removed by the surgeons, and the woman appeared in a fair way to recover. Since the shooting she had learned that her husband was willing to forgive her, and then she appeared anxious to live, but during the last few days she sank rapidly, dying to-day.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11-1 a. m.-Indic tions: For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, warmer southerly to westerly winds, clear or fair weather, and slowly falling barometer. fair weather, and slowly falling barometer.

For the Lake region, slightly warmer southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from south to west, slight changes in pressure, and in northern portions areas of rain. The givers will remain nearly stationary. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 10.

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | R'u. Weather



## CRIMINAL NEWS.

Epilogue te the Bloody Drama Played Recently at East St. Louis.

A Metropolitan and a Bowmanite Engage in a Mortal Duel.

The Bowmanite Killed, and the Metropolitan Wounded in the Thigh.

Romantic Escape of Two Criminals from Blackwell's Island Last Night.

THE OLD FEUD.

THE OLD FEUD.

Section Disputes to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10.—The reputation of East St. Louis as a blood-stained town was increased this morning at about 16 o'clock by a street duel between Deputy-Marahal William Wallace and a cattle-dealer named John Sullivan, in which the latter was almost instantly killed. Some months ago, in one of the numerous faction fights in East St. Louis, Wallace and the Sullivan and the latter offers the event. merous faction fights in East St. Louis, Wallace fired at Sullivan, and the latter, after the event, carried a pistol and went always prepared for a street-fight. Yesterday Sullivan, who had been drinking, met Wallace in front of a saloon, and some words passed, when Wallace passed on. A few minutes later he came by the saloon again, when more words passed, and both men began shooting. The testimony as to which fired first is contradictory. Sullivan leaned behind a well-curb and Wallace behind a horse and buggy. Each shot four or five times, when Wallace, who had emptied his five times, when Wallace, who had emptied his pistol, drew a navy revolver, just as Sullivan came from behind his defense, and, taking de-liberate aim, shot him through the chest. Sullivan staggered into the salcon, saying, "He's got me at last," and died in a few minutes. Wallace, who was found to have received a bullet in one leg, was arrested.

Privilegal to The Tribuna.

Pr west as a Murphy temperance orator, got on a spree here to-night, and proceeded to break up housekeeping in a summary manner. After smashing nearly all the furniture in his resi-dence, he chased his family into the street, where they were found and cared for by neighdefied the officers who were sent to arrest him.

They finally kicked the door in, took the belitcose Captain in custody, and marched him to the
station-house, where he tried to hang himself, and
nearly succeeded. There was a rope suspended from the skylight, and the Captain, climbing up to it, made a noose on the end and slipped it over his neck. Then he swung himself clear. one of Murphy's first converts here, and for a long time kept the pledge.

A RIVER DRAMA. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Two orisoners, Denis Gillespie and John O'Brien, escaped from Blackwell's Island to-night. They were in a guard-boat with Keeper Stephen Kelly patrolling the East River side, when a boat in which were six rowdies approached and demanded the surrender of the prisoners. The keeper refused, and the roughs upset his boat. All three were picked up and taken on board the roughs' boat, but, or Kell's attempting to draw a revolver, he but, on Kelly attempting to draw a revolver, he was thrown overboard, and with difficulty saved

MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10.—In a row at a low Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10.—In a row at a low bagnio on the outskirts of Warrensburg, Mo., Friday night, John Duncan had his skull mashed, and died yesterday morning. Dan Bevens and George Anderson were arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. Several white men and boys went to a negro ball at California, Mo., last night, and created a disturbance, during which Louis Merick was shot and killed by a negro named Maupin, and two or three others wounded.

HARPER. SCOUNDREL.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—William Vance
Harper, a lawyer, has disappeared, after defrauding various clients to the extent of nearly
\$17,000. In one case he appropriated a large
sum which belonged to three orphan children

of whom he was the guardian. Several people, mostly of the poorer classes, who had given him money to save or invest, are among his vic-SHOT BY AN OFFICER. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—While Police-man John Weidle was arresting a man named Kelley to-night, Kelley anatched the mace from the officer's hand and began assaulting him. when Weidle drew a revolver and warned him to desist, but Kelley continuing the attack the officer fired, killing Kelley almost instantly. Weidle is now under arrest, having given him-

A SWINDLER. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9 .- A special to the Dispatch from Newark says a man giving the name of Robert E. Stewart was arrested last night for attempting to obtain money from the Masons in the East, supposed to be forgeries, by which he victimized the Masons in several towns in this vicinity.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER. A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9.—Anatole Bosque,
a desperado, shot and killed Capt. Joseph Boyie.
of the steamer Heroine, at Mandeville, last
night. Boyle, after being mortally wounded,
shot Bosque twice, wounding him in the neck
and shoulder. Bosque declared yesterday that
he would kill Boyle.

SUICIDE.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuma.

Mr. Vernox, Ill., Aug. 10.—Jessie, better known as "Rachael" Chapman, shot herself to-day with a revolver, the ball entering her left breast, coming out just below the shoulder-blade. She lived about an hour.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuma.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—The body of Martin Cassiday was found in the canal this morning. He had been out of work for some time, on account of 10-health, and was despondent. He left home Friday, and it is believed he drowned nimself. He leaves a family.

The Greek Rip Van Winkle.

University Maparine.

Epimenides is the original of Rip Van Winkle, whom Washington irving and efferson have made or real to us. It is toid of him that once, when he was sent by his father into the fields to look for a sheep, he at midday turned out of the road and lay down in a cave and fell asieep. Whether the cave was impregnated with ras, such as helped the priestesses of the oracie into their trance, tradition does not say, but Epimenides siept for fifty-seven years. It is curious to think of this in connection with the fact that at the present day scientific theories should be put forward upon the possibility of prolonged suspensing on a siept for a state of the cave was the present day scientific theories should be put forward upon the possibility of prolonged suspensing on the possibility of prolonged suspensing on the possibility of prolonged suspensing the first way that we down and the state that are down as the transfer that are down as the transfer that are down as the property of the property of the prolonged supports that are the property of the prolonged suspensions. ward upon the possibility of prolonged suspen-son of animation by refrigeration, desication, or otherwise. When we think of the various animals that hipernate, and of those that are dormant for indetnite periods, we may reasonably silow that for an occasional human being of excep-tional characteristics to suffer suspension of physical functions may, however extraordinary, he yet an occurrence, on the believable side of

### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

as he was going into his own house, he met cer-tain folk who inquired of him who he was. At last he found his younger brother, who had now become an old man, and from him he learned all the truth.

## FIRES.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 10, and a subsequent alarm from Box 63, at 7:25 last evening, was caused by a fire in the one-story brick building No. 76 Fourth avenue, owned and occupied as a saloon by Harry Robinson. A number of lamps designed for use during the night were upon a table in one of the side rooms, and in lighting one of them it exploded and set fire to eighteen others. The damage to the house and furniture will be about \$300, upon which there is \$1,000 insurance in some unknown company.

to the house and furniture will be about \$300, upon which there is \$1,000 insurance in some unknown company.

The alarm from box 383 at 7:20 o'clock last night was caused by a trifting fire at Samuel Tendman's house, No. 123% West Washington street. A member of the family lighted a lamp and carelessly flung the half-burnt match into a window-curtain, which ignited.

The alarm from Box 382 at 4:10 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by some clothing taking fire in a trunk in the kitchen of John Novak's house, No. 24 Fisk street, during the absence of the family. Building owned by Mark Kobas; damaged about \$100; damage to furniture, \$100; insurance unknown.

The alarm from Box 331 at 3:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a two-story frame bare in the rear of No. 153 Lincoln street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Murray. Damage. \$400; insured for \$500 in some unknown company. The fire spread to adjoining barns at No. 41 Honore street and Nos. 700, 702, and 704 West Monroe street. The first, owned by D. McDouzal, was damaged to the extent of \$100; the second, owned by B. F. Butler, \$100; the third, by William McGregor, \$100 damage. The cause is unknown. It is supposed, although no one was seen about the place, that an incendiary was there. barns in that locality have been ser on fire from time to time for its months past, until the police and firemen are sorely puzzled.

AT COLUMBUS, O. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—A fire to-day par tially destroyed the residence of S. N. Fleid Loss, \$12,000; insured in the Franklin, of Co lumbus, for \$2,500.

## CANADA.

Brass-Work and the Tariff-Cattle-Exports

—A Patriotic Member of Parliament—
Pishery-Licenses — An Onslaught upon American Fishermen.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA. Aug. 10.—It is learned that the Dominion Government has \$201.411 deposited in the Consolidated Bank, payable on demand. How this is secured, if secured at all, is not known.

A manufacturer in whose goods c A manufacturer in whose goods considerable brass-work is used states that a few days ago he was addressed by a Canadian brass-founder as to why he did not purchase Canadian instead of American-made brass-work; and gave as a reply that, notwithstanding the increased tariff, he could still import the American article at less cost than he could purchase the Canadian. The brass-founder disputed this assertion, and said that he was selling a certain article, of which the other manufacturer used a considerwhich the other manufacturer used a considerable quantity, a: \$7.50 each. He, however, was able quantity, a: \$7.50 each. He, however, was astonished at receiving the reply that the American article could be sold in Canada at \$3.40 each, giving the importer 25 per cent profit, and allowing 30 per cent duty, which latter was in this, as in all instances, a direct tax which the consumer had to pay.

Montreal, Aug. 10.—Prof. McSachern, Domitton Government Inspector of Cattle at this port, estimates that 594, 364 has been received by the Canadian farmers for cattle exported during the past three months; and that steamships alone have received \$316,474 for carrying them.

them.

The cause of death of the animals at Price's farm, Lachine, turns out to be anthrax-fever, which is not contagious, but usually terminates ferally to the animals affected by it. In his re-

which is not contagious, but usually terminated fatally to the animals affected by it. In his report to the Minister of Agriculture, the Government Inspector traces the disease back as far as Virgil, and refers to the resemblance which it bears to the plague sent by God on the castle of the Expytians, as described in Exodus, much chapter: "And it became a boil breaking forth with blains upon man and benst"; which, as the Doctor, was undoubtedly the same disease as anthrax.

QUEBEC, Ont., Ang. 10.—Mr. Wurtere, Member from Yamaska, is an intensely patriotic man. He has neard that the cement used is the construction of the Government bridge over the Ottawa at Hull was not manufactured in the Province; and he has mentioned this in the House on more than one occasion. In order to specially direct the attention of the Province to this heliculus offense or the Government, he has a motion on the paper asking that the reasons for using United States cement instead of that manufactured in this Province be laid before the House, as also the report of the Judges at the Centennial Exhibition upon the Uanadian coments.

ments.

Second Discould to The Tribura.

Tononto, Ang. 10.—It is announced that, on account of a Grundy County (iii.) Postmaster's suspicion that several packages addressed to his office by a firm in Toronto contained is ac-ederines and other articles of value, the United States Postmasters will in future give special attention to all letters from this city, of only appearance.

ance.

The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy held their annual meeting, and negatived a motion condemning the sale of Paris-green by persons not licensed as druggists, in view of the fect that the poison was required in large quantities by farmers. They passed a resolution condemning the practice of physicians taking bonuses on prescriptions sent to druggists to be made up.

demning the practice of physicians taking bonuses on prescriptions sent to druggists to be made up.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.\*\*

Windsor, Ang. 10.—A decision was rendered recently by Judge Fisher, of New Brunswick, to the effect that, in giving licenses to fish in the rivers of the various Provinces of Canada, the Dominion Government had transcended its power. According to him, the Federal Government has no power to grant licenses to fish in rivers beyond the point where the tide rises; but the right of fishery is incident to the ownership of land, and belongs to the local Governments, or to private owners, as the case may be. Commenting upon this judgment, Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, writes to the Essex Record, reminding his readers that he had years ago taken similar ground in advising proprietors along the Detroit River not to take out licenses,—because, says that gentleman, "it has been decided by the Supreme Court of Michigan, that the original French titles give the proprietors the right to the river in front of their properties, into the thread of the stream (the centre of the river); that these rights and all others had been guaranteed to them by the treaty when France ceded Canada to England, and could not now be taken from them by any act of the Dominion of Canada."

\*\*Taxworku, Ont., Aug. 10.—Some settlers back of Cross Lake, in Kennebec, have not been heard of for a week. The fire in the woods prevents communication. Their fate is not known. No word has been received from the

Bishop Fallows Speaks of the Persecution of the

And the Rev. Mr. Holmes Shows that Infidelity Is the Cause of So Many Suicides.

A Day in the Woods Services at Lake Bluff.

PERSECUTING THE JEWS.

non on "Modern Perse the Jewa," last evening, in St. Paul's Reformed Episconal Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, from the text:

Who is my neighbort—Luks, z., 29.

Who is my neighbor? - Luks, z., 29.

The reverend speaker commenced his discourse by asserting that the history of the Jewish race, especially since the beginning of the Christian era, had been a history of almost uninterrupted persecution. In that terrible siege at Jerusalem, unparalleled in all the history of warfare for its horrors and its heroism, nearly a million and a half of Jews perished. So many were crucified that there was not room for the crosses, nor crosses for the bodies. room for the crosses, nor crosses for the bodies.

The amphitheatres were drenched with the blood of enslaved thousands; pestilence and famine swept off thousands more. In half a century afterward, in their endeavor to return their beloved city, nearly half a million were

of people to come forward and lift the banner of prescription upon these callightened shores. In France they were tortured, banished, recalled, banished, and recalled again. The Crusaders massacred them by the scores of thousands, finding it much safer to kill unprotected Jews at home than the armed and fiery Saracen, the common enemy of Jew and Christian abroad. In Spain 100 lashes on the maked body was the penalty for observing the Passover, the New Moon, or the Feast of Tabernacles, or for violating the great festivals of the Church; and after this came banishment, chains, and confiscation. One hundred lashes were given for reading or allowing children to read a and confiscation. One hundred lashes were given for reading or allowing children to read a book against Christianity. Eight hundred thousand were driven out to sea in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and nearly all perished in the waves. Almost every city in Europe was a witness to the indignities and barbarities beaped upon them. They were killed-like dogs and mercilessly burned at Basic, Fif-burn. Stres, and Frankfort. Ments and Cologue r. n.; with their shricks and grouns, which were echoed by the other towns of Germany.

and Cologue r. D. with their shricks and groaps, which were echoed by the other towns of Germany.

Henry II. of England had protected the Jews from all injuries and insult, and this the monkish writers of the age considered the greatest stain upon his character. No outrage, in their judgment, was too great to be perpetrated upon this infidel race. The passions of the populace were roused almost to frenzy by their religious teachings against them; only the strong, stern will of this humane monarch beld priests and people in check. The storm broke love in the next reign. Led on by the most respectable citizens of London, the most bruned, pillaged, and mandered the defenseless licebrews. The keynote of rapine and slaughter, struck by the Capital City, sounded all over England. The poor people were besieged and slaughtered at York by enemies who were maddened with a thirst for their blood. The Jews burned the place and ran the kulfe into the hearts of their own mothers, wives, and children, and then threw themselves into the flames and perished. Seven times did a rough blackscaith, on seven successive days, with punch and hadmer, drive cut a tooth from the mouth of a rich Bristol Jew, who had refused to yield to the extortionate demand of King John for money. This kingly mode of dentistry drew the money on the circt hay. One King borrowed a large sum from an earl in his court, and then solemnly made over all the Jews in his realm for payment.

In several countries the Jews were robbed,

infidelity was at the very basis of all suicides. He read the letter of the individual who ended als life on the lake there a few days ago, and put special stress upon the passage asking that, no relicious services be held over his hody, and the infidel ideas expressed, all to show that unbelief was the cause of his death. He killed himself, he said, because tired of life, but the hold stress. The nerving power—was his disbe-

mercifully with him.

Some professing Christians had committed suicide, but they had sailed under faise colors. Judas had hung himself, but he was a betrayer, Suicide and Christianity could not go together; it was utterly impossible, unless reason was detaboned.

throned.

In conclusion, the speaker said there were a variety of suicides. The murderer of one's body and the murderer of one's soul were on an equal footing. The cause was the same in both cases, and the onre was in belief, and was beautifully illustrated in the text. "Do thyself no barm," should be the motto of the human family, and suicides would disappear; and this meant more then it seemed to at a giance. It meant that we should believe on our Lord Jesus Christ, and that, since unbelief was the cause of suicides, that belief was life eternal.

LAKE BLUFF.

SERVICES IN THE WOODS Yesterday, as was expected, was the most successful thus far of the meetings at Lake Binf. A beautiful day, following a night cool and conducive to sleep and rest, sided immense ly in putting the Christian army in good condition for the struggle and the unbelievers in a susceptible frame of mind.

The exercises of the day found a fitting opening in the prayer-meetings held in all the tents and cottages on the ground.

and cottages on the ground.

A new feature was introduced in yesterday's exercises. An inquirers' meeting was held in Fatth Cottage, at which a goodly number of Curistians and others who were in trouble or were carnestly seeking salvation assembled. The purpose was to make this a supplementary work to that done by exhortation and prayer in the regular gatherings in the Tabernacie.

Tabernacie.

The believers' meeting was the best yet held. At 9 o'clock every seat in Clark Street Chapel was occupied, while many were standing about the outside. The plan of salvation was the theme, of the morning. Dr. Williamson, the leader of the meeting, said that they would introduce God, and let Him speak on the subject. Accordingly, the whole of the discussion was taken from the Bible, and a great deal of interest was manifested. Every country of the civilized world had on-

manifested.

The morning services in the Tabernacle found a large audience in attendance. "Jov to the World, the Lord is Come," was the opening hymn; after which Dr. John Williamson made a fervent prayer for the presence of the Lord in the congregation.

prayer for the presence of the Lord in the congregation.

Dr. W. C. Willing then made the statement that \$250 was needed to defray the expapses of the present meeting. A collection was made, and about \$200 raised. Services were continued by singing "The morning light is breaking." The Rev. Dr. Robert Allyn then preached from Romans vi., 16: "Know ye not that to whom ye yield yourselves as servants to obey, his servants ve are to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

CHAUTAUQUA.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 10.-Visitors from broad were not admitted within the grounds to-day. The attendance at all services was very large. Maj. J. H. Cole, Adrian. Mich., lay-evangelist, held a devotional conference at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. He spoke with a power and eloquence unexcelled at Chatauqua this

ELSEWHERE.

CONSECRATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Dr.
Lawrence McMahon was consecrated Bishop of
the Hartford Diocese to-day in St. Joseph's

nator Booth's Position in the Triangular Senator Booth's Pesition in the Triangular California Fight.

The Sacramento Record-Union of the 1st inst. contains a full report of the speech made by Senator Booth at San Francisco on the night before. He spoke in the largest hall in San Francisco, and to a large audience. The Record-Union says: "Undoubtedly the reputation of Mr. Booth as an orator was in itself enough to call out a full attendance; but a greater interest was awakened, owing to the fact that something like an attempt to buildoze the Senator out of supporting the Republican party in this campaign had been made, and the public were naturally desirous of seeing him, as it were, un-

chemics of dentilary area the money on the eitht shay. One King borrowed a large sun and the clear in the regime to pull and an art in the caut, and then solumnly ment.

In several countries the Jesu were robbed, and the control of the several position of the control of the c

Another meeting of the property-holders on Hanover street, Stewart avenue, and visually was held Saturday evening at the corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The object was to further excise public feel;— wainst the proposed railroad in that vieiged. The meeting was very largely attended, and many spoke strongly against the scheme. Treadent Hickey occupied the chain, and asked to those present that matters appeared to be progressing finely. He thought that the Council would stand by them and refuse a right of way. Another meeting will be hald next Saturday night, at the corner of Stewart avenue and McGregor street.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Remarkable Case in a Young Boy.

The Saliva from a Dog Gets into a Cut in His Hand.

Death Ensues After Hours of Agonizing Pain.

One of the most remarkable cases of acute hydrophobia was reported isst evening by Dr. G. A. Hail, of No. 972 Wabash avenue. The rictim was Benny W. Hawkins, S years of age, living with his parents at No. 957: Wabash avenue, and death ensued after terrible sufferings nue, and death ensued after terrible sufferings at 7:40 hist evening. The remarkable features in the case are two in number: First, the manner of inoculation, and, secondly, the rapidity with which the virus permeated the system and brought on the dreadful disease, from which the only possible relief is death. Prior to his death the little fellow tasted exactly how he was poisoned, and his stated exactly how he was poisoned, and his stated exactly how he was poisoned, and his statement is corresponded by the parents and his younger brother Sam.

Last Tuesday noon the brothers were

playing with some other boys of their own age and size in a yard in the rear of their home. Near to where they were amusing themselves was kept a large dog of the Newfoundland species, but not of pure breed. The animal is quite a young one, and was full of play while the children were bout. The noonday sun was hot, and little sammy, pitying the dog, who had worked itself to a heat in trying to get loose to play with the children, went up to it and unfastened the chain. Then playfully he said "Seek him," and out the dog onto bis older brother. The animal understood, and, rushing upon Benny, planted his fore paws upon his shoulders. So sudden was the attack that Benny fell. The dog then pawed and snorted about him, but Benny was badly frightened and FOUGHT HIM OFF WITH HIS HANDS.

as best he could. The dog had made no effort to bite him, and did not leave so much as a scratch upon the boy. Recovering himself Benny went into the house to brush off his clothes, but finding his hands all covered with the saliva, or froth, whichly as about the animal's mouth, he washed his hands first. While brushing his ciothes he said to his mother, "I don't like Dan any more, and he shan't play with us again." Then he told his mother how Sammy had set the dog upon him, but she baid no attention to it. The dog belonged to a Dr. Knott, a veterinary surgeon located in a stable in that vicinity, and had nayer harmed any one. Therefore it was concluded that the boy was more frightened than hurt. The boy soon returned to his play, and nothing was thought of the occurrence until Friday afternoon, when Benny complained of a curious sensation about the ears, and later at night of pains at the base of the brain. Saturday he was still indisposed, but not seriously, and along in the afternoon his mother asked him to

As she handed him the pitcher Benny istarted back with a tremor and said the pitcher frightened him. His mother ordered him back to bed and went for the milk herself. When she returned he wanted to go over to his father's shop, a small furniture-repairing shop at No. 1005 indiana avenue. As he was turning into Twenty-second street a little playmate held his arms out to stop him, and Bennyat once turned for home in a terrible fright, screaming loudly. Saturday night he was so ill that his parents took him to the office of Dr. Hall, but not finding him to, consulted Dr. Talcott. The boy was greatly excited at this time, Dr. Talcott says, and clung to his parents in the most agonizing way. Some powders were prescribed, but upon returning home Benny became somuch worse that it was found impossible to give him more than one powder, and that was given only after a severe struggle. Parexyms becam and recurred every five to seven minutes. In the interim the motion of the body was uncertain, the pupils dilated, the muscles in a continuous tremor, and the boy apparently suffered greatly and made hideous noises. By this time the truth was suspected. Benny had told over to his parents the story of the dog's attack, but no bites could be found. It was finally noticed that three of his fingers had been cut, and the wounds must GO FOR SOME MILE.

INPLICTED THE CUTS

then told that he had

INPLICTED THE CUTS

while whitting out a little boat at his father's workshop. The knife slipped several times, but the wounds indicted were so trivial that he did not even bandage them. They were quite fresh Tuesday noon, for he remembered that the soap smarted them as he was washing his hands. This, then, appeared the solution of his illness, and it was at once concluded that hydrophobia had set in.

Yesterday morning Dr. Hall called. The boy was in his father's arms, spitting, and occasionally puffing as if he was in deep water and in danger of drowning. He was very excited, and clung to the shoulders of both his father and the doctor. All questions were answered quite rationally. More medicine was prescribed, but it was found impossibe to administer it. He seemed to crave for water, but the moment it was brought within his sight a

CONVULSION ENSUED.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon Dr. Hall found him lying flat on his back, with the eyes wide open and sleepless. Every symptom of acute hydrophobia was apparent. Shortly after this hour he was seized with severer convaisions. At 1:30 in the afternoon he was very bad. Several attempts were made to give him water, but each failed. The spaams had then reached the abdomen, and at the sight of water the jaws would snap violently together, and a spasm would ensue, causing him to throw up everything on his stomach. The temperature of the body was 108-4. At 4 o'clock the convulsions became less violent, and a cold, clammy feeling came over the extremities, and these symptoms increased until death ensued. Dr. Hall watched the case very closely, and during the day called in for consultation Drs. E. S. Bailey, T. S. Hoyne, W. H. Fellows; and R. Ludiam. All were agreed that it was a remarkable case of seute hydrophobia.

The sad result led to the inquiry as to what had become

The owner, Dr. Knott, was losh to believe that his dor caused the trouble. It was locked up in his barn, he said, and was apparently in good bealth. He called several times to see Beany, but in no instance would the little fellow allow him to enter the room. He heard his footsteps and recognized his voice promptly at each visit, and made the most heart-griding outcries. He said Dr. Knott owned the dog that poisoned him, and, in his boyish way, he threatened to blow out the doctor's brains, and to stab him with his papa's bir knife. For a long time be would not allow his little brother to enter the room, blanding him bitterly for setting the dog moun him, but the parents remonstrated with him and told him that Sammy did it ouly in play. "Oh! Well, then," said he, "if he was only in fun, I will forgive him." The younger brother was then brought to his bedside, and Benny freely forgave, bugged, and kissed him, and told him not to erv, as he knew he didn't mean to injure him. After this Benny was fully conscious that he was going to die from the effects of the poison, and remained conscious, and, at times talkative, up to within an hour of his death.

The physicians interested in the case will, no doubt, compile at they first opportunity a more minute history of the case.

WANTED, A BURGLAR.

An unknown barelar vesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock stied open the rear door do Powell's grovery, at No. 783 Wabesh avenue. Some people living in that neighborhood witnessed his act, and wille he was at the store they surrounded it, and effected his capture. But in some mysterious was they were prevailed upon to let the fellow so. Officer Lyman Lewis, who was in the neighborhood, was early upon the scene, but the burglar had already made quick tracks out of the district. He is described as of about 20 years of age, smooth face, dark hait, medium high and build, and was clad in light clothes. The jimmy with which he gained entrance he left behind him in the store.

HENDRICKS.

PROVIDENCE, Ang. 10.—The, Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is at Block Island.

Cel. Fort for Ogietty.

Riconington (III.) Parliagraph.

A reporter of the Parliagraph recently had an interesting conversation within the Hoz. Greenbury L. Fort, Member of Congress from the

who, Mr. Fort thinks, could command mor votes than any one who is likely to contest th nomination. Should air Oglesby not become candidate for the nomination, Mr. Fort is under ided as whom he would prefer. Regarding himself he said nothing definite, but left the im died a said pothing definite, our residence in medi he said pothing definite, our resident his name to the Republicans of the State. At the Pantagraph has said, Mr. Fort possessed by name to the resident has said, mr. Fort possessed by name posse the Panlagraph has said, Mr. Fort possesses the ments of strength which are possessed by no other prominent Republicans of the State, and is, besides, a man of sterling integrity, hard common-sense, and fearless and frank expression. Should the choice fall upon him, the Panlagraph can cheerfully support him.

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Highly Productive Lands in the Vicinity of Bismarck.

The Yield of Grain Along the Northern Pacific This Year from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 Bushels.

A Product of 10,000 Bushels Expected from bed the Same Region in 1880.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. BISMARCK, Dak. Ter., Aug. 6.—Our came by special train from Fargo to this point, arriving in the night. In the morning we were taken out over the surrounding country to survey the lands which Gen. Hazen says are wholly worthless, with the exception of the Missour River bottom. Now, what are the facts! The bottom-lands are regarded by the farmers as the least valuable, while the hills, which Gen. Hazer represents as being wind-swept desolations, in capable of raising anything, prove to be

VALLEY.
So much for an srmy officer's knowledge of soils. So impressed was President Hayes, last year, with the fertility of this region, that he took up a section portheast of Bismarck, on the

present season.

On a rounded hill, a fifte north of the town, we stopped to explore a garden. A hall-storm swept over the place six weeks ago, and did much damage; but the water-meions, tomatoes, eets, and turnips were nearly as far advanced Rose potatoes were ripe. Sweet-core, though damaged by hail, was ready for cooking.

Riding on, we came to the farm of a retired army-officer. Col. Thompson, and saw
OATS READY FOR THE REAPER,

as stont of straw and as well filled as in the lelds around Fargo.

Turning southward, we rode over the field on which the Sloux fought their last battle east of the Missouri, in 1862. The breastworks thrown up by Gen. Sibley's troops are still to be seen. The farm is now owned by Gen. George Stark and others. There are 530 acres in oats; and the manager and part owner. Col. McLaine, estimates the yield at 35,000 bushels.

Oats on the frontier are more profitable than per bushel. The net profit on this 580 acres will be not far from \$8,000.

In riding through the field we had an oppor tunity of seeing what good cultivation will do. Last year, through the centre of the field there were a few rows of potatoes that had extra tilth, and the oats-straw and grain-were fully onethird heavier in that section. Then we get at the reason why so many farmers have poor erops: they do not cultivate the land. Thor-ough pulverization will bring its reward. THE COTEAU.

On all the mans is existence,—Mitchell's, Johnson's, Zell's, Black's,—the section east of the Missouri is represented to be a mountain. This false geography came about in this wise: Some forty years ago the Government employed a Frenchman, Joseph Nicollet, to make a survey of the section between the Missouri and Mississippi, west of the James River. He noticed some small bills, to which the French apply the word Cotens,—"little hill." He dotted them on his map, and from that time to the present the map-makers have represented the section as a mountainous plateau; whereas it is simply a rolling prairie, across which the railroad runs in almost a continuous tangent.

On the summit of this mountain, forty-three

6,000,000 AND 7,000,000 BUSHELS. 6,000,000 AND 7,000,000 BUSHELS.

In Dakota the grain is largely oats, which are in demand to supply the thousands of teams engaged in freighting to Deadwood and all the Government posts. No wheat has been grown at Bismarck, because there were no facilities for flouring; but a flouring-mill is under construction, and a large portion of the acreage next year will be in wheat. The amount of breaking the present year indicates a yield of about 10,000,000 bushels for 1800.

Many who may read this letter will doubtless ask for definite

ask for definite

INFORMATION IN REGARD TO LANDS;
how they can be acquired, and at what price.
Anticipating this inquiry, I will state that, along
the line of the railroad, and for forty miles
north of it, in the Red River Vallev, there are
as Government or railroad lands to be had, except at second-hand; but I learn that sales are
being made at \$4 to \$6 per acre ten miles from
the line. Government lands, near the road, can
be found for homestead and pre-emption. The
railroad lands can beat be obtained by purchasing the preferred stock,—now at 48,—which is
taken at par for land. On the Coteau there are
still some choice locations. As already stated,
back from the railroad there are millions of
acres to be had.

FURL.

It is, except along the streams, a treeless re-

Stabbing Affray in a West Madison

Street Saloon. The Victim Lying in a Dangerous Condition at the Hospital.

Arrest of Another of the Perpetrators of the Cheeky Friedburg Swindle.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A terrible cutting affray, which may yet turn out to be a murder, occurred early yesterday morning in one of those notorious and disgraceful saloons on West Randolph street, between Canal street and the bridge. The scene of the latest carving was the ranche run by "Capt," James Hayden, which, if not the worst "Capt." James Hayden, which, if not the worst of the lot, comes pretty near being so. It is on the south side of the street, and numbered 28, and is a resort for the lowest kind of loafers, dock-wallopers, sneak-thieves, and abandoned women. Two doors west, at No. 24, is another dive of similar character, presided over by the notorious Jim Allen, and in the immediate neighborhood there are half a dozen more. The wonder is not that an attempt at murder should der is not that an attempt at murder should have been made there, but that one does not oc-cur every week or two.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS AFFAIR are a good deal mixed up, owing to the supine-ness or stupidity of the police, who allowed the whole gang of drupken ruffians who participated in the row to escape, although most of them could have readily been secured. Considering the delay in reporting the affair, and the loose manner in which the crowd were treated, it begins to look as if things at West Madison Street. Police-Sta-tion would be the better of a little sheking-up.

tion would be the better of a little shaking-un. Some of the companions of the wounded man accompanied him to the station, but it never seemed to occur to anybody that they should be detained either as witnesses or possible participants in the stabbing. The wounded man is unable to say anything about it, and the man accused of course denies everything, so that in the absence of all witnesses the history of the affair is very vague.

It appears, however, that, curing the latter part of Saturday evening, Hayden's saloon was filled by a motley gang of sallors, roustabouts, and thieves, a good many of whom were partly intoxicated. Along about haif-past 10 o'clock there came in a gang of five fellows who were a triffe drunker and more ugly than the rest. They stayed there drinking rot-gut whisky and stale beer until midnight. With a wholesome fear of the policeman on the beat, who appears to be an efficient officer, the proprietor then told the crowd to clear out, as he was going to close up. This made the gang more ugly than ever, and they had some words with the barkeeper, a worthless and disreputable character, who was also a good deal under the influence of liquor. From words they came to blows, somebody drew a knife, and in a couple of minutes more P. H. Watson, of the party of five, lay on his back on the dirty sidewals, the life-blood bounding fiercely through a

trio, or any member of their household, might have been knocked senseless with a feather. Their eyes nearly started from the sockets, and Friedberg, man and wife, went into hysterics. The scene was such as awful one that not one of those who witnessed it could bear to relate what transpired.

Then Friedberg found himself in a dilemma. During the week he had told certain detectives that he was negotiating with some export thieves for the purchase of a very large quantity of gold bullion, which they had made un out of stolen watch cases and other gold articles, which they were afraid to dispose of in the ordinary way. He also told them he intended to give them away, but Saturdsy afternoon he hold them a lie,—that they had left town. Then his reputation in the Race murder case entitled him to no consideration at the hands of the police. He started forth on his own account, and says be saw Hauson and the two men at McDonald's store, but that McDonald, mistaking the intention of his visit, ordered him out. After midnight he awakened Detective Aldrich at his home, and Aldrich readily responded. Hanson was readily found and placed under arrest. Then a visit was made to Supt. O'Donnell's shouse.

The next important move was the arrest at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon of the man W. J. Walker, one of the principals in the robbery. Hanson had softened while under lock and key, and owned up that he got \$275 for his part in the game. He wanted \$250. but the others GREAT GASH IN HIS CHEST.

GREAT GASH IN HIS CHEST.

The drunken gang did not seem to know what to do, and the chances are that the fellow would have died there and then but for the arrival of Officer Patrick Costello, who procured a back and removed the wounded man, first to the police station and afterwards to the County Hospital.

In some way it was assumed that the barkeeper, Feuton Lawler, alias "Frank," was the man who did the cutting, and the officers on beat in the neighborhood started a search for him in all the low dives and bell-holes of Randolph, Lake, and Clinton strasts. It seems that immediately after the affair he and three or four more of the men ran out through the back door. About 5:30 a. m. Officer W. S. Johnson white passing the corner of Casal and Randolph saw Lawler sitting on a beer-keg in front of the house, and at duce arrested him and lodged him in the station, where he was seen yesterday afternoon by a TRIBUNE reporter.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE APPAIR

is as follows:
"There was a crowd of five or six strangers came into Hayden's saloon, where I am barkeepers along about 11 o'clock, and they were pretty drunk. When 12 o'clock came Hayden told me to take in the swing-doors, and I started to do so. One of the men shoved me, and I feli breaking the door. I told him to look out, but the whole gang closed around me, shoving me. I got inside and went behind the bar. Then I it is simply a rolling prairie, across which the railroad runs in almost a continuous tangent.

On the summit of this mountain, forty-three miles east of the Missouri, a syndicate of gentlemen—one of whom is the late Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Hugh McCulleeb—have a farm of 6,400 acres. Last year 500 acres were broken, and this year seeded with oats. The manager estimates the average yield at seventy bushels.

THE DAKOTA RIVER REGION

THE DAKOTA RIVER REGION

THE DAKOTA RIVER REGION

THE DAKOTA RIVER REGION

Is source near Devil's Lake, close up to the Sritish boundary, and running south to Yankton. Here again, as on the Missouri, the bottom-lands, which Gen. Hazen spoke of as being the only agricultural lands, are considered by the settlers as of inferior value; while the up-lands, which were utterly worthless in his eye, are waving will wheat that will yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels per scre.

It is exceedingly exhilarating to ride over this section,—to see substantial farm-houses dotting the landscape, flocks and herds feeding upon the rich pative grasses, with signs of thrift on every hand, where three years ago scarcely a furrow had been turned.

Of course it is not possible to obtain accurate data, but the statements of Mr. J. B. Power, Lant Commissoner of the Northern Pacific, are entitled to credit; he estimates the spell od grain along the Northern Pacific, are entitled to credit; he estimates the spell od grain along the Northern Pacific, are entitled to credit; he estimates the spell of got inside and west behind the beer faucet, and told them to keep back, for they were all trying to get at me. Havden pacified them after a while, and they were out. I don't know anything about how the stabling and child and they were out. I don't know anything about how the stabling and child and they were they were all trying toget at me. Havden pacified them after a while, and they were out. I don't know about to knew that has about out. I don't know about to shut us at the stabling and they were

A LARGE POCKET-KNIFE
on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. It contained three blades, the larger one, with which the stabbing was no doubt done, being three and a half inches in length and an inch wide. It had recently been roughly-ground or sharpened, and was a formidable weapon.

The wounded man is about 22 wears of are, and his name is given as H. N. Watson. He is said to be a wood-carver by trade, but nothing is known of his address or relatives. It was found that the knife had penetrated the right lung, inflicting a fearful wound. Inouity at the County Hospital iast night clicited the fact that he was still alive, though in a precarious condition. There was some inflammation, but the attending physician had hopes of checking this, and thought that the man might possibly recover. Lawler will be brought up in court this morning, but the case will have to be nostponed to await the outcome of Watson's injuries. The man Hayden, in whose saloon the trouble originated, lives in the Town of Jefferson, and could not be found yesterday.

POOLING PASSENGER RATES.

The Trunk Line Executive Committee has held several meetings istely in regard to the establishment of west and east bound passenger pools similar to the existing freight pools, and it has been virtually decided to establish such pools. The trunk line managers have found no disagraements which stand in the way of dividing the traffic, or rather the earnings from the traffic; for this business, of course, cannot be transferred from road to road, as the freight, is at the THE GOLD BRICK.

Still some choice locations. As already stated, sheek from the raifroad there are millions of screek to be hard.

FURL.

Mis, except along the streams, a treeless region, but, forty miles west of Bismarck, the raifroad they miles west of Bismarck, the raifroad they miles west of Bismarck, the raifroad traying has nearly reached that point, forty miles west of Bismarck, the raifroad traying has nearly reached that point, and actilers in a few months will have an abusing surface. The latest insteaming surface, as one in operation on the Britan point of the state of the ANOTHER OF THE PRIEDBERG SWINDLERS ARtraffic, or rather the earnings from the traffic; for this business, of course, cannot be transferred from road to road, as the freight, is at the will of the companies. The plan is, according to the Railroad Gazette, to base the division on the business of last year, and to make a new division each year on the basis of the business of the previous year. On all passengers above its proportion the road carrying them will be allowed a very small proportion of the fare toward covering the expenses. It is intended to make this so small that no road will be tempted to work for business for the sake of this proportion of the fare, and as small a part as 10 per cent has been suggested. The most formidable obstacle to be met with is the difficulty of determining what traffic should be divided,—what is strictly local and what competitive. On consideration more and more of the passenger traffic appears to be competitive, and finally it was decided that it would be easier to designate what should not than what should be pooled. This task the Passenger Agents mow have in hand, and there is a good prospect that the general plan proposed will be carried out at no distant day. Losse on passengers have doubtless not been so great as those on freight, but they have been considerable, and at many places nearly all the time there has been some cutting of rates, not much talked about, of which acalpers get the chief benofit. Rates from St. Louis to the East have been worldly demoralized about balf the time, though these wars did not always reach the trunk lines, and a great deal of money has been wasted, of which, in most cases, the public did not get the benefit.

DENVER & SOUTH PARK.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—The Denver & South
Park Railroad has reached Red Hill, only
twenty-three miles from Leadville, via Mesoulto
Pass.

Hanson had softened while under lock and key, and owned up that he got \$275 for his part in the game. He wanted \$500, but the others would not give it. He intended, however, to keep his share until such time as

PERE MARQUETTE.

Second Annual Meeting of the Monument Association at Mackinaw.

Leading Incidents in the Frontier Life of the Old Pioneer.

Special Correspondence of The Traume.

MACKINAW, Mich., Aug. 8, via PORT
IGNACE, Aug. 9.—There are few men who have with the history of the West as that of Pere with the history of the West as that of Pere Marquette, and there are few men inside the Church or out of the Church whose memory should be kept fresher by the people of the Northwest. Among the men who, with the cross of Christ in their hands and the word of God in their mouths, with a self-sacrificing spirit at once the glory and the beauty of their Church, and a heroism and a nobility of purpose born of their faith, have, for the sake of humanity, can away from civiliance humanity, cut away from civilizing sur-roundings and passed their lives and died in missionary work, the name of this Jesuit priest stands, and always will stand, out promipently in the history of the American pioneer, and American patriots, and therefore it is hop as was shown at the meeting vesterday is man-ifested to pay a tribute to the memory of such a

Marquette was only 38 when he died, but from even the feeble record of his works left behind his 38 years must have been prolific of much good, not only to his Church, but to mankind

founded by him was at the Sault in 1667, he coming thither from Quebec by way of Ottawa. For two years Marquette remained at the Sault, and

won the confidence and the respect of the war-like tribes. From thence be went to La Pont, and after a short residence he returned to the sault. Then, about 1671, he founded the mission of Point St. Ignace, at which place the goods of the Indian traders for the whole region were then stored. In 1673 Manuette, with Louis Joliet, set out from this point on the wonderful voyage that resulted in the DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

similar bottle containing pure water. The brick, of course, stood the test. Friedberg then took his paner of gold acrays to the affice of the Smelting Works on Fifth avenue and had them assaved. He was informed that the gold was between 12 and 14 karat fine. He then asked if they would like to buy a quantity of such gold, or if they knew of any one who would. They referred him to tioldsnid, the Madison street oawhorker, and Friedberg called upon him, but to no success. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friedsp passed. Hanson making him daily visits. Finally, on Saturday Hanson said he must make up his mind quickly if he wanted the bargain, as the men were afraid of the police, and had to jump from hotel to hotel every night. He also announced that the owners of the brick would not carry out Friedberg's wish of meeting him algon his own premises for the trade. The police were after them, and they would not dare to above up in the street with so much money in their possession. The result of this talk was that Friedberg conferred with Harvey, and L. Andrews, a State street pawnbroker of his acquaintance, and, taking a large sun of cash with them, they consented to go with Hanson.

This time they were led to the Transit House, a boarding-house and hotel, at Nos. 255 and 257 Clark street. He is room there Friedberg and party met Jones and as unknown companion, whose name was since ascertained to be W. J. Walker. Harvey came along with brace and bit to do the boring into the brick, and at Andrews' direction bored several holes clear to the middle of the brick. The filings were carefully preserved. Friedberg had brought with him a bottle of acid, but he was not sharp enough to secrete it from the swindlers. He now remembers that, when the call was made for acid, Jones said: "Oh, here it is," and pulled from his own vest-pocket a bottle similar, if not identical, with the one brought to the room by Friedberg. The filings were tested, and, there being nothing but water and no acid in the bottle, the filings retained their color. Returning to Green Bay in the fall of that year he received orders the following year to visit the Illinois Indians, and set out in his cance, coming down the west coast of Lake Michigan, and landing on or about Dec. 4 upon the present site of Chicago. It was upon his return trip that he died, so history tells us. Abbott describes the weary trip up the lake, the heardships encountered and

the hardships encountered, and
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dup fithe the sould no longer help himself. He could neither move nor stand, and mad to be carried from the cance to the shore like an infant. On Eriday evening, the 27th of May, 1675, they came to the mouth of a small, pleasant river, which presented a sheltered cove for their cance. There was an eminence near by, crowned by a beautiful grove, and commanding a wide prospect of the lake and of the land. It had a supply exposure, drained of moisture, and composed of just such soil as seems suitable for a grave. Father Marquette boat up the mouth of the river a few rods, and landed. Hastily they threw up a frail camp, kindled a fire, apread down a mat for a couch, and placed their reverend spiritual father upon it. Three bours passed way. About tells us, then, taking the crucifix, which he ever wore around his neck, he placed it in the nands of one of them, requesting him to hold that embiem of the atoning sacrifice of his Savior before his eyes until the last moment. Suddenly he raised his eyes from the crucifix, and looked unward, as if a vision of wonderful glory was bursting upon his lips. Without a struggle, without a sign, his soul took its flight to its home in Heaven. The historian goes on to tell us that "There were quite a number of Christian Indians at the Mackinac mission. They had long known Father Marquette, and revered and loved him. A band of these ledians were, some months (!) after this, upon the shores of Lake Michigan upon a hunting excursion. They sought out the grave of Father Marquette. They took up the remains, carefully inclosed them in a box of birch bars, placed them in one of their canoes, and padded them 300 miles to the Mission of St. Ignatius. A convoy of canoes, thirty in anuaber, in single carefully inclosed them in a box of birch bara, placed them in one of their canoes, and paddied them 300 miles to the Mission of St. Iguatus. A convoy of canoes, thirty in anuaber, in single file, formed this wonderful funeral procession. It is doubtful whether such a scene was ever before witnessed on the globs. For more than ten days this band of Indian hunters, in their picturesque costume, silently and solemnly paddled along the shores of the lonely lake, that the remains of their beloved pastor might repose where they could visit the spot and honor them with the testimonial of gratifude. As they approached the shore where the mission was established, with its cross-surmounted chapel, surrounded with indian wigwams, a courier was sent forward rapidly in a canoe to announce the arrival of the cortege. The whole community promptly gateered upon the beach. A funeral procession was formed, led by Fathers Nouvel and Plerson, who were Superiors of the two missions, one to the Ottawas and one to the Hurons, which were located side by side. Interrogations were first made to verify the fact that the body they bore was really that of Father Marquette. The canoes were still on the water, while quite a throng of the Indiaes crowded the shore. With the customary reigious ceremonies the body was conveyed to the chapel. It remained there for a day, coveted with a pail. On the morning of the uext day, which was the 9th of June, the remains were deposited in a grave in the middle of the log chapel.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Marquette Monument Association was

would not give it. He intended, however, to keep his share until such time as he was set free. He was easily induced to go out with the detectives and Mr Friedberg to aid in pointing out the men should they be found. At the hour mentioned Aidrich, Rvan, Friedberg, and Hanson were on North Clark, when Hanson suddenly sighted Walker on an open street-car, and pointed him out. Friedberg ran frantically after the ear, and was dragged for nearly a block, shouting all the while at the top of his voice. The police took things coolly, and soon had Walker under arrest. Friedberg positively identified him. He was taken to Central Station, and upon being searched there were found upon him \$18,91 in cash, a knife, and a pair of brasskuuckies. He was too adroit a man to give himself away, however, and be had not a word to say about the robbery. Even when Lawyer Trade visited him he would say nothing, and told Trude to get a paper from some one who knew him, and would tell him whether he should appeak or not. In appearance Walker is about 33 years of age, of dark complexion, with black hair and heavy moustache, medium size and build, and was clad in a dark brown suit rather the worse for wear. He claims to be a yellow-fever refugee from Memphis, but is nothing more nor less than a motorious "skin-gambler" from the West. The "bullion racket," as this species of swindling is called, is well known out there, and quite recently a millionaire passing through Omaha was beaten out of \$10,000 with six worthless bricks. He never even complained to the authorities, but went on his way sorrowing by himself. A few days ago Mr. Wyman, formerly manager of Mrs. Stein's store in this city, was beaten out of \$2,500 in a similar manner at Deuver.

The specimen brick for which Friedberg paid so dearly is now at the Armory. It is somewhat larger than a common brick, and of similar shape, with the exception that it was molded in a pan wider at the top than at the bottom, so as to be easiby dumped out when cold. There are about a dozen holes in i chapel.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
of the Marquette Monument Association was
held here to-day at the old Mission House, which
was attended by hundreds of people from all
parts of the United States.

Dr. J. R. Baliev called the assembly to order,
and S. Garmor, I.L. D., was elected President of
the day: An invocation was pronounced by the
Kev. Dewitt Mallory, after which Dr. S. J. Humphrey, of Chicago, made a short address, and
read letters of regret from Senator David Davis,
Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, of Himots; Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts: Oscar W. Collett, President of the Historical Society, St. Louis; the
Hon, E. C. D. Holden, formerly Secretary of
State, Michigan; and others.

Brief addresses were made by Prof. C. A.
Kemp, of Detroit, Father Jacker, the successor
of Marquette, and Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago.

The Mey. Pother P. Chemps, of Buiffale N. Y.

of Marquette, and Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago.

The Rev. Father P. Cronin, of Buffalo, N. Y., editor of the Catho is Un on, read a poem which, with a resolution of thanks to those who has contributed to the entertainment, closed the affairs of the day.

Music by the regimental band of the fort entened the proceedings.

The success of the occasion has broved up the Association with the hope of the ultimate success of the enterprise in which they are embarked.

At the close of the day

DONATIONS OF MONEY

At the close of the day

DONATIONS OF MONEY
were solicited, which solicitation was liberally responded to by those present.

The ceremonies began at 3 o'clock p. m., and were concluded shortly before 6 o'clock. All the population of the island, the transient visitors, and those who had remained for the purpose, assembled on the esplanade before the veteran old building, in the open air, to listen to the remarks made by the various speakers.

To-murrow an expedition will be made to the grave of Marquette, at St. ignace, after which the party will return to the island and disperse. The day has been exceptionally bright, and well adapted to exercises out of doors.

Notwithstanding the absence of a large number of the advertised speakers, the occasion has been a delightful one, and will rive a fresh impulse to the monument as well as invite an additional interest in the romantic history of the early settlement and development of this country.

APOSTROPHE TO THE WATERMELON.

St. Lonis Times-Journal.

Come to the mortal as he sits
Unod a dry-goods box and sigs
The neetar from thy juscy lips:
Come to the youngster as he flies
Across the high and peaked fence,
And moves with cestasy intense
Thy charms from off the native vine—
Anil thou art terrible!
O Angust-born monstrosity!
Incarnate collectiv!
Beneath thy emerald bosom glow,
Like glittering bunbles in the wine,
The lurid fires of deadly wo;
And from thy fascinations grow
The pain, tas crossp, the pany, the three—
And all we foar, or dream as know
Of agony is thine!

THE NEW WHE

A General Review Supply of All tries.

The Probable Demand at Home and

Estimated Wheat Crop of the 410,000,000 to 420,000, Fully 180,000,00

Available for One of the leading, if not conversation in commercial ent day is the probable supp

grain in this and foreign con back the producer, the deal he Board of Trade statistic been employed in conveying and the papers have allotted to publishing the facts and elaborate computations, servation has been unusu country. Reports from the are universally that the cro inffered severely from the IMPOBILING COU

The deficiency in Europea the supply and demand has mated from 225,000,000 bu A Chicago dealer makes atte of the requirements of

France.

Mediterranean countries, if
Italy, Spain, and Portugal.,
Holland, Belgium, and No. Some of the New York de estimate for great Britai quirements of France at 80.
French authorities estim ropean requirements for the

All of these estimates extent, guesswork, but t the most available source

England shows the large of the wheat consumption timated at eight bushels son of the increased use of duced to six. The popul and Ireland is now about cates a consumption of wheat, to which must be manufactures. The who reached 108,000,000 bushe reach this the yield per acr as large as in this count ports of wheat and flour, are about 100,000,000 bust last year were more than d

The imports of whea United Kingdom from clusive for the last three

Total wheat ... 34, 722, 1
Flour, from—
germany ... 920, 9
France ... 1, 708, 6
United States ... 1, 502, 7
Seritash N. America ... 1584, 2
Other countries ... 1, 538, 4

France's deficiency conin in amount. In the weather, like that in I and damp, and in the the southeasterly portion eral of the brauches of flowed their banks and fields. In 1873 France to cereals, of which 12 The average crop from 268,000,000 bushels. At consume eight bushels of sumption of meat per 6 Eugland, the consumptionshels a year. The ne flour by France from 1869, was 67,561,687 bushels for the correspondent of the properties of the properties of the correspondent of the properties of

In Italy the Po, Min all overflowed, and I surrounding country I HOLLAND, PORTUG always have deficits, Britain, never raisin home consumption.

In Germany the will 1875 exceeded the impo but in 1875 and 1877 exports by 14,625,745 a spectively. The crop short of the estimates

In Russia the wheat 000,000 bushels, and ti bushels, of which a co spring wheat) is fed evears the exports hav 000 bushels, the ave years. 1874-77, was 49, the fields were much the war, yet the cropcables have reported great damage in Tsurida, Don Cossac

in Roumania the despite the ravages of probably exceed the ecrop in Wallachia at timated at 40,000,000

from which comes have a surplus to s

The principal que broducers and dealer the United States becomes that prices withis question are, as "bears" persiating "buila," on the other will. Of course all according to the ind pressing an opinion.

## ARQUETTE.

al Meeting of the Association at ckinaw.

nts in the Frontier old Pioneer.

ordence of The Tribune.

Aug. 8, via Port here are few men who have a service of the Catholic as are as closely blended the West as that of Pere the west as that of Pere e are few men inside the e Church whose memory tesher by the people of the the men who, with the

the measure, with the eir hands and the word of this, with a self-sacrificing ory and the beauty of their oism and a nobility of pur-sith, have, for the sake of aith, have, for the sake of way from civilizing sur-passed their lives and rork, the name of this Jesuit iways will stand, out promitively of the American pioneers ots, and therefore it is hon-nity when a disposition such meeting yesterday is manuate to the memory of such a

ly 38 when he died, but from rd of his works left behind ave been prolific of much his Church, but to mankind

THE MISSION at the Sault in 1667, he comebec by way of Ottawa. For e remained at the Sault, and and the respect of the warthence he went to La Pont, residence he returned to the at 1671, he founded the mismace, at which place the traders for the whole region In 1673 Marquette, with at from this point on the that resulted in the

of the mississippi.

The mississippi.

The mississippi.

The Bay in the fall of that of the traders the following year to fudians, and set out in his no the west coast of Lake anding on or about Dec. 4 the of Chicago. It was upon he died, so history tells us, the weary trip up the lake, untered, and

that he could no longer help neither move nor stand, and rom the cance to the shore striday evening, the 27th of ne to the mouth of a small, he presented a sheltered cover there was an eminence pear beautiful grove, and composed of just such soil as a grave. Father Marquette ence in the lone, slient, soil said, "There is the spot the lower slient, soil said, "There is the spot the lower a frail camp, spread down a mat i piaced their reverend on it. Three hours passed, then, taking the crucifix, round his neck, he placed of them, requesting him of the atoning sacrifice of eyes until the last moment, as eyes from the crucifix round his neck, he placed of them, requesting him of the atoning sacrifice of eyes until the last moment, as eyes from the crucifix as if a vision of wonderful upon his entranced view, he radiant with joy. A hon his lips. Without a igh, his soul took its flight no. The historian goes on re were quite a number at the Mackinac mission. In Father Marquette, and m. A band of these lands of the manner of the string and paddied emission of St. Ignatius, hirty in number, in single lertul flueral procession, truch a scene was ever to globe. For more than Indian hunters, in their salontly and solemuly hores of the lonely lake, etr belowed pastor might could visit the spot in the testimonial of approached the shore as stablished, with its help, surrounded with a courier was sent the condense was ever the plot of the lone of the two Ottawas-and one to the condense was sent in the testimonial of approached the shore as cathlished, with its help, surrounded with a courier was sent the condense were still on the throng of the Indians lith the customary religious of the lone o

NUAL MEETING

NUAL MEZING
Dument Association was
sid Mission House, which
lireds of people from all
es.
the assembly to order,
was elected President of
was pronounced by the
er which Dr. S. J. Hume a short address, and
m Senator David Davis,
Illinois; Robert C. Winbscar W. Collett, PresiSociety, St. Louis; the
formerly Secretary of
ers. ers.
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Jacker, the successor
L. P. Goodwin, of Chi-

pin, of Buffalo, N. Y., on, read a poem which, ks to those who bac tainment, closed the tal band of the fort en-

sion has buoved up the of the ultimate suc-which they are em-F MONEY icitation was liberally

icitation was liberally isent.

t 3 o'clock p. m., and before 6 o'clock. All find, the transient visit-mained for the puresplanade before the expension of the present of t

THE WATERN.

Journal
he sits and sips as he flits eaked fence,

v intense e native vinedity 1 som glow, in the wine, y wo; one grow ne pang, the three

Available for Shipment. One of the leading, if not the chief topic of conversation in commercial circles at the present day is the probable supply and demand of grain in this and foreign countries. For weeks back the producer, the dealer, the consumer, the Board of Trade statisticians have been busy calculating. The mails and telegraph wires have been employed in conveying their predictions, and the papers have allotted more or less room to publishing the facts and estimates. The information derived from patience, research, formation derived from patience, research, elaborate computations, and widespread ob-servation has been unusually acceptable to this country. Reports from the European Continent are universally that the crops of all kinds have ed severely from the storms that have pre-

Supply of All Coun-

tries.

at Home and Abroad.

410,000,000 to 420,000,000 Bushels.

The deficiency in European countries between the supply and demand has been variously estimated from 225,000,000 bushels to 294,000,000 bushels.

A Chicago dealer makes the following estimate of the requirements of Europe:

All of these estimates are, of course, to some extent guesswork, but they are compiled from the most avaniable sources, and are of interest at the present time.

England shows the largest deficiency. Years ago the wheat consumption of England was estimated at eight bushels per capita, but by reason of the increased use of meat it has been reduced to six. The population of Great Britain and Ireland is now about 33,000,000, which indicates a consumption of 198,000,000 bushels of wheat, to which must be added that used in manufactures. The wheat crop, though it has reached 108,000,000 bushels, is considered a good one when it amounts to 100,000,000 bushels. To reach this the yield per acre has to be over twice as large as in this country. The average imports of wheat and flour, reduced to bushels, are about 100,000,000 bushels. The imports of last year were more than double those of 1860, though the population has increased but 5,000,though the population has increased but 5,000,000. The importations of food into Great Britain in 1880 amounted to 55,000,000. The population at the same time was 26,000,000. In 1878 the population was 33,000,000, and the import of food products amounted in value to \$505,000,000.

The imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from September to June inclusive for the last three years, and the source of the supply, are shown in the following table:

1876-'77. 1877-'78. 1878-'79. 

Total wheat....34, 722, 118 46, 866, 900 39, 786, 303 Flour. from—

Germany 920, 932 1, 250, 368 729, 407 France...... 1, 708, 8:9 881, 341 290, 010 United States.... 1, 502, 7-8 2, 816, 631 4, 400, 076 Britash N. America. 154, 212 205, 225 271, 8:1 Other countries... 1, 538, 494 1, 992, 057 1, 780, 956 Total flour ..... 5,881,325 7,216,625 9,522,360 Grand totals .... 95,429,481 100,040,081 98,076,910

France's deficiency comes next to Great Britain in amount. In the north of France the weather, like that in England, has been cold and damp, and in the Valley of the Rhone, in the southeasterly portion of the Republic, several of the branches of that river have overflowed their banks and submerged the grainfields. In 1873 France devoted 37,000,000 acres to cereals, of which 17,000,000 were in wheat. The average erop from 1879 to 1876 was about 268,000,000 bushels. Assuming that the people consume eight bushels of wheat a year, the consumption of meat per capita being less than in England, the consumption would be 295,000,000 bushels avear. The net import of wheat and flour by France from Aug. 1, 1878, to May 31, 1869, was 67,561,667 bushels, against 11,173,841 bushels for the corresponding ten months of the previous year. France imports a good deal of her graph from Algeria and Morocco, where the crops, that have been poor for two years past, are now reported to be particularly good this year. FRANCE.

In Italy the Po, Minclo, Oglio, and Adige have all overflowed, and Mantua and much of the surrounding country has been flooded. BOLLAND, PORTUGAL, AND SWITZERLAND

always have deficits, those countries, like Great Britain, never raising enough wheat for their In Germany the wheat and flour exports of 1875 exceeded the imports by 1,554.447 bushels, but in 1875 and 1877 the imports exceeded the exports by 14,625,745 and 10,069,998 bushels respectively. The crop of wheat last year fell short of the estimates by 9.89 per cent.

EXPORTING COUNTRIES. The French authorities estimate that the supply of wheat available from the several exporting countries will be as follows:

his own opinions the following facts, gathered from refishle sources, and bearing upon this question, are submitted. Besides the advantages given to the United States by the possession of an area suitable for grain-growing greater and more accessfule than that of any other nation, our producers can compete successfully for Europe's trade, on account of the low cost of lands, the general use of machines, and the reduced expenses of producing.

The area of the United States is nearly fifteen times greater than that of France, and over une times are great as that of the French Republic and the United Kingdom combined. In 1876 there were devoted to the cultivation of cereals in the United States 17,000,000 more acres than the entire area of the United Kingdom, and 30,000,000 more acres than the entire tilled land of France. In 1873 France devoted 37,000,000 acres to cereals of which 17,000,000 were in wheat. In 1876 the United States raised 289,000,000 bushels of wheat from 27,500,000 acres. In 1877 the crop was 365,000,000 bushels, and in 1873 the yield was placed at 390,000,000 bushels of wheat find 1878 the yield was placed at 390,000,000 bushels to 421,000,000 bushels. According to the reports of the Agricultural Department,

THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES for the current year will approximate 420,000,000 THE NEW WHEAT CROP. A General Review of the Wheat The Probable Demand for the Cereal Estimated Wheat Crop of the United States from Fully 150,000,000 Bushels

reports of the Agricultural Department,
THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED
STATES

for the current year will approximate 420,000,000
bushels. From all accounts so far received it
would appear safe to estimate this year's crop at
from 400,000,000 bushels to 425,000,000 bushels.
The quality will be much superior to that of last
vear. The export of wheat and wheat flour from
Sept. 1, 1878, to Aug. 31, 1879, reduced to bushels,
will, it is anticipated, be between 180,000,000
bushels and 180,000,000 bushels. The annual
consumption of 46,000,000 bushels. The annual
consumption of 46,000,000 population, at four
bushels per capita, is 184,000,000 bushels, and
the seeding of 32,000,000 crees of wheat at one
and a half bushels to the acre amounts to 48,000,000 bushels. Hence the aggregate of these
estimates, including export, is from 382,000,000
bushels to 392,000,000 bushels, which leaves a
surplus of from 28,000,000 to 38,000,000 bushels,
not considering the 14,439,759 bushels now in
store in this country, and the 1,526,321 bushels
now on passage from America for the United
Kingdom.

The vast transactions of this country in wheat
and the growing importance of this cereal as an
article of commerce is indicated by the
enormous volume of exports. The exports of
wheat for fifty vears, from 1835 to 1875, amounted to 515,104,214 bushels, which, with flour
reduced to bushels added, gives a total of 1,
002,525,359 bushels. From 1875 to 1875, the export of wheat, inclusive of flour reduced to
bushels, was 402,935,350 bushels. The following
tabulated statement of the exports and value of
wheat from 1884 to 1878, inclusive, is both instructive and interesting:

Bushels.

Value.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

Alexander Delmar, who is inclined to reduce rather than increase the generally screpted figures relating to the supply, but more especially the demand, of wheat, forms the following exposition of the wheat crop of the world, the exports and imports, the figures representing

Country.	Average crop in good years	Estimated crop, 1879.	Estimated imports	Estimated exports
United States. Prance. Russis. Germany. Spain . Italy. Austro-Hungary. United Kingdom. Turkey. Roumania. Algerts. Belgium. Holland. Bavaria. Canada. Australia. Egypt. Purtugai. Greece. Servia. Denmark. Sweden and Norway. Switzerland.	116 107 102 94 40 35 25 24 5 20 20	360 250 200 110 100 100 30 40 20 25 5 5 5 5 4 2 2 8	30 15 30 20 110 5 5	} 5
Total	1,630	1,540	225	225

Concerning the above estimate the compiler says: "While I have every reason to regard this table as a correct exposition of the world's crop and future wheat movement at the present moment, it is to be remembered that the harvest is not over yet, that from some countries the telegraphic advices have been rather meagre, and graphic advices have been rather meagre, and that both the requirements and surplus or deficit of a country depend much upon the rye and other grain crops, which, though they are herein considered, are not shown in the table. For these reasons the details may have to be somewhat modified. But the general result can, I think, be depended upon for substantial correctness. That is, the wheat deficit will, during the harvest year 1879-'80, amount to over 200,000,000 bushels,—say 225,000,000 bnahels,—and that the United States will be called upon to supply two-thirds of it, or say 125,000,000 to 153,000,000 bushels; Russia, 50,000,000 bushels; Roumania, 20,000,000 bushels; and Canada, Austria, and India, 5,000,000 bushels.—

## A MORPHINE MANIAC.

The Champion Opium-Eater of the Known
World—The Terrible Experience of an ExAssistant Resident Physician of the Alameds County Infirmary.

New York Mercury.

Yesterday in a cell in the City Prison a Mer-

be successfully treated or not."

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwestern In

ventors.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune

patents issued to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS.

J. A. Horrie, Morris, wagon-end gate.
T. C. Lora, Joliet, barb fence.
A. P. Minnick, Rockford, churn.
S. S. Morgan, Odell, road-scraper.
R. C. Morris, Oiney, car-axis box.
J. E. Welch, Whiteball, wheat-heater.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.
C. D. Whiting, Racine, car-coupling,
James F. Brown, Madison, heating apparatus.
A. H. Hart, Appleton, portable fence-gate,
James Kennedy, Jr., Racine, wind engine.
John Leist, Sturgeon Bay, saw gauge.
John F. Schlosstein, Fountain City, bosom-

MICHIGAN.

J. W. Lamb, Dansville, leaf-turning paper.
A. G. Gartney, East Saginaw, Indicator lock.
T. Morgan and J. H. Needhart, Marquette, pat
ball, etc.

bail, etc.
C. H. Parshall, Detroit, Inbricator.
P. E. Rucci, Grand Rapids, washboard, 10WA.

R. P. Bell, Fort Dodgs, watchmaker's lathe-chuck.
L. O. Brekke, Decorath, grain-binder.
W. B. Vinvleet, Vincennes, fence,
O. W. Wade and D. C. White, Oskaloosa, pendu-

W. N. Wilcox, Shellsburg, spring for watch

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10 .- A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, report the following

D. Ackerman, Chicago, bung-bush wrench.
J. L. Agnew, Chicago, pneumatic elevator.
F. Benoit, Rockton, horse-collar pad.
E. P. Corwin, Washington, bed-bottom.
A. C. Ellithorpe, Chicago, elevator.
F. W. Jones, Chicago, key system for duplex

cury reporter had a talk with the greatest morphine-consumer in the known world. The experience and sensations of Dr. Tyler, as described by himself, are most peculiar. The man is confined awaiting a second trial (the jury on the former trial having disagreed) for alleged felonious assault. He is apparently about 40, with a face strangely awollen and darkened in hue, with deeply-marked, black-drawn lines under the eyes; eyelids, too, so deeply colored that they look as if stained with ink; with clearthat they look as if stained with ink; with clearcut features; forehead high, broad, and
full across the temples; eyebrows
freely arched, of a deep black; hair
of a similar shade; nose, chin, and
mouth well shaped. He is a good-looking man,
—an intelligent man, too, one of education and
refinement. The following narrative, though refinement. The following narrative, though perfectly connected, was told in a disconnected manner, with frequent lapses, during which the speaker would drop into a semi-lethargic state, his eyes would lose all expression, and his head would sink upon his breast. It was necessary to shake or speak loudly to him in order to again gain his attention. Coming back to the outer world, he would pass his hand across his brow, stare simlessly for a moment, and, then recoffecting, would, with an apology, ask:
"What was it I said last?"
"I am about 23 years of age, and was born in

Southern Russia 17,000,000
Dambian countries 2,000,000
Total 7,000,000
Total 7,000,000
Total 7,000,000
Equivalent in bushels 225,800,000
In the chief sources of supplies besides the United States are Russia and Roumania.

In Russia the wheat requirement is about 150,000,000 bushels, and the average erron 250,000,000
Dashels, of which a considerable portion (of the soring wheat) is fed to eattle. For over ifteen years the exports have averaged about 80,000,000 bushels, the average export for the four years, 1574-7, was 40,150,838 bushels. Last year the fields were much neglected on account of the war, yet the crop was a fair one. This year cables have reported the grasshoppers doing great damage in Bessarabia. Ekaterinslay, Tsurida, Don Cossack, Savator, and Astrachan.

In Roumania the weather has been fine, and destite the ravages of war, the wheat crop will probably exceed the average of years. The crop in Wallachia and Moldavia this year is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels.

AUSTRIA.

Austria will, it is estimated, have a surplus of 21,000,000 bushels, which will naturally go to England.

AUSTRIA.

Austria will, it is estimated, have a surplus of 21,000,000 bushels.

AMERICA.

The principal question to-day among wheat broducers and dealers is, "Will the demand on the United States be likely to so strain our resources that prices will advance?" Answers to this question are, as usual, contradictor, the bears "persisting that it will not, and the bears" persisting that it will not, and the bears operation and sources and opinion. That the reader may form to the united States be likely to so strain our resources that prices will advance?" Answers to this question are, as usual, controlictor, the bears "persisting that it will not, and the bushels on the opinion that it will. Of course all is conjecture, and shaded excording to the individual views of those exposured. Perhaps was a considerable sum of money. I was sensitive to the many proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the prop

William Loudon, Superior, double-acting lift-pump.

English Justice.

A farm laborer of Ardleigh, England, went to the help of a man who was being overpowered by a lunatic in his charge, and in danger of being killed. He was absent from work one hour and a half, and was prosecuted by his employer for 5s damages on account of loss of services, and the court decided against him for not getting permission from his employer before going to the rescue of a man who was liable to be killied at any moment. Beware.—The proprietors of Sanford's Jamalea Giuger regret to be obliged to caution the public against imitations and worthless "extracts" and "cosences," which are said to be as good as Sanford's. Care must be exercised in purchasing to avoid decourtion.

ESCLAID'S COMPRECIAL CRISES.

A Reyulaion in British Trade and Manufactures—American Composition.

The London "Saturday Review" on British-American Reciprecity.

British-American Reciprecity.

LOYDON, July 26.—The cloom that has been for month surkening the Lancabler cotton trade grows deeper and deeper, and mo one can tell how and when the depression will end, if it is ever to end. In Oldsham, which is in the heart of the Lancabler district, it is everpheracycocomism of the trade is now passing through the mixed server or risk in its history. The depression will end of 1877 was such that factories and workshops of all kinds were closed all overtices and more than the contribution of the contributions causes of the Rancabler district, it is everpheracycocomism to the contribution of the contribu made me so long for the drug was that it eased the excitative paint attion of my heart, which after the accident developed alarmingly, often beating as high as 200. Ambition, too, had vanished. I lost all interest in life, forgot frends, relations, father, mother, all. Knew and, and cared nothing what came, good or ill. Even death was viewed carelessly. This was when I tried to do without the drug. Now listen:

"At 9 o'clock in the morning I would be, as I told you, and two hours later, after taking say two grains of morphine hyperdermically, I would be bouyant and bright, free from all pain, my muscles moving freely, my brain clear, intelligent, share, vivasious; in fact, so different a being that it seems hardly possible to believe that the two could be one person. While in this condition I would diagnose patients, perform operations, write prescriptions, all in the most thorough manner, and as long as the effect of the drug lasted I was actually a better man than it had ever been before; but slowly and surely the exhilarating influence would fade, a kind of weariness would come over me, then nervousness, despondency, pain, and finally absolute horror. Unknowingly, I had become a victim to the babit, and only found it out when too late. Of course, suffering as I did, I sought the remedy nearest at hand, resorted to it constantly, and became so far gone that when at length my friends found it out and tried to asve me my case was hopeless.

Yielding to the entreaties of my friends, I went to an asylum, where they tried to cure me. The supply of morphine was cut off, after which I became dreamy, stupid, was unable to move; could not even get out of bed. Cold sweats were followed by roasting and freezing at intervals of a minute, and then black vomiting and intense thirst. You won't believe it, but I have drank thirty and forty pitcherfuls of water in succession, so intense the thirst, only to throw it up again,—the water coming our skeler in a dould throw myself into a furnace of boiling lead rather than to cont

all that was not enough, a Cimmerian darkness surrounding, covering, enthralling me, that turned even the light.

OF HEAVEN TREELY TO THE DARKNESS OF HELL. At length the doctors concluded that the only thing to be done if I was to live would be to give me a sufficiency of the drug. This decided upon, an injection was given of five grains. It was a very strong dose, and its effects were similar to the starting of a steam engine, and the consequent movement of machinery connected with it. Within a few minutes I began to revive; in half an hour was able to speak, ate a little, and gradually caze to myself so far that ere the day was passed I had risen from my bed and was moving about. Three days afterward I had regained lost flesh, had filled out and looked well and hearty. Of course the reason of this was the morphine which was given me three or four times a day in doses of four or five grains at a time. I was incurable, at least the physicians protounced me so, and leaving the asylum some three years ago I came to New York and started in practice. From fifteen to twenty grains of morphine a day seven years ago was necessary to keep me up. Yearly I have had to increase the quantity from five to ten grains; now I do not think I could take too much. Often in a day I will use seventy, eighty, ninety, and sometimes as high as 100 grains.

"After I came to New York, in desperation I again went to the asylum in Massachusetts, but there's no good speaking of that. Here (Daring his arms and showing his breast and abdomen), you see all these marks? There's hardly a portion of my body that is not so punctured. Those scars on the abdomen I made with a pair of scissors, and dropped morphine in in that way. That was when I was at the asylum in Massachusetts. They had taken away my hyperdermic syringe, but I managed to get morphine and injected it as I tell you. I know the terrible, swful, horrible hold it has got upon me, but I am helpless. See me as I am now,—wretched, worn out, caring for nothing, an insatiable thirst consu was moving about. Three days afterward I had regained lost fesh, had filled out and looked well and hearty. Of course the reason of this was the morphine which was given me three or four times day it doses of iour or five grains at a time. I was incursible, at least the physicians pronounced me so, and leaving the asylum some three years ago I came to New York and started in practice. From filteen to twenty grains of morphine a day seven years ago was necessary to keep me up. Yearly I have had to increase the quantity from five to ten grains; now I do not think I could take too much. Often in a day I will use seventy, eighty, ninety, and sometimes as high as 100 grains.

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One of the keepers at the Tombs, speaking of Dr. Tyler, said: "Poor devil. I'm sorry for him; his sufferings are too awful to witness. Every now and then be will spring bodily from the bad or flower and is those of the first and his mansion at Gunnerstae, the natural servers the fortune was entirely spent and the magnificent estate of the i A PEARPUL STATE OF DEPRESSION IN THE

of Thomas Vaurhan passed into Equidation, and his massion at eigmentach, has had its Sardamapalian furnishings scattered by the suctioneer's hammer. Nor has this been an isolated case, for the pressure of the duliness in trade and the fall in prices has brought down many of the magnitates in the iron trade of the Morth of England.

THE HON TEADE HUNED.

That state may how be succincily stated. Ceveland has 165 biast-furnaces, and eighty-one of these are now out of blust, while half the mines are closed, and is a month or so the mines are closed, and is a month or so the mines are closed, and is a month or so the mines are closed, and is a month or so the mines are closed, and is a month or so the mines are closed, and is a month or so the mines are closed, and is a month or so the mines at England the from manufacturing works have a capacity indicated by a little over 2.100 underline of the course would become et, that as Durstield, Durlington, is being flurnaces, of which over 1,100 are cold, while one et, that as Durstield, Durlington, is being flurnaces, of which over 1,100 are cold, while one et, that as Durstield, Durlington, is being flurnaces, of which over 1,100 are cold, while one et, that as Durstield, Durlington, is being flurnaces, of which over 1,100 are cold, while one et, that as Durstield, Durlington, is being flurnaces, of which over 1,100 are cold, while one et, that a Durstield, Durlington, is being flurnaces, of which over 1,100 are cold, while one et, that a Durstield, Durlington, is being flurnaces, of which are provided and the provided a ness. Every now and then he will take a fit, the most horrible I have ever seen. His body will be coiled up like a ball, perfectly rigid, and he will spring bodily from the bed or floor; nor is it possible to keep him down. His face at these times becomes livid and death-like, the jaws are set, the mouth firm and compressed, while through the teeth trickles a disagreeable-smelling froth; the hands are drawn together in a knot. The only way to get him out of it is by injecting morphine, when he will gradually come to, the body will lose its rigidity, the face its death-like pailor and fixedness, the blood will mount slowly in waves to the brain, and in a short time he will have recovered sufficiently to lie down and speak." Dr. Hardy, one of the visiting physicians at the Tombs, informed the writer that Tyler was a contirmed morphine-taker of an effeminate disposition. "I consider him perfectly harmless. As for a cure, there might be a chance for him if he were sent to some asylum and kept there until the desire had been overcome. I say might, for when a person gets so far gone as Tyler is it is hard to tell whether the case can be successfully treated or not."

telegraphs.
R. W. Owen, Chicago, letter-box.
J. E. Wilson, sewing-machine trimmer.
Z. Doyle, Ogden, washing machine.
Julia C. Smith, Ashton, boiler-washing machine.
J. J. Fletcher and J. W. Sursa, Venice, gangmong the unfortunate from workers is becoming chronic.

INTENSITY OF THE MISERY.

At the present time the poor-law guardians of Darlington are applying for special powers of relief, and in their application they state that 300 families in the town are destitute, while from another source it appears that over 800 houses there are empty. It is difficult as yet to foresee any gleam of appears that over 800 houses there are empty. It is difficult as yet to foresee any gleam of appears that over 800 houses there are empty. It is difficult as yet to foresee any gleam of appears that over 800 houses there are empty. It is difficult as yet to foresee any gleam of appears that over 800 houses there are empty. It is difficult as yet to foresee any gleam of appears that over 800 houses there are empty. It is difficult as yet to foresee any gleam of appears that over 800 houses there are empty. It is the difficult and the first of the sele manufacture was successfully carried on are not always favorable for the commencement of the new Industry, and, ore which are success, so use in the manufacture the Cleveland into the selection of the steel manufacture with the selection of the steel manufacture with success, so use in the manufacture the Cleveland into the selection of the steel manufacture with the selection of the steel manufacture with success, so use in the manufacture the Cleveland into the selection of the selecti

barrels.

INDIANA.

George W. Barnard, Economy, grain:meter.
C. Bickel, Evansville, trunk and wardrobe.
C. L. Campbell, Terre Haute, cattle food.
George J. Cline, Goshen, pruning shears.
C. H. Duwellus, Richmond, pump.
J. R. Kenworthy, Richmond, change box, etc.
R. H. Mong, Muncle, fence.
I. Sedgwick, Trenton, wire-twister,
Scott Stivers, Liberty, combined scissors and scale messure.

NERRARKA.

William Loudon, Superior, double-acting lifts-

ANGLO-SAXON RECIPEOCITY — THE UNITED STATES SUPPLYING ENGLAND WITH FOOM, AND AS YET THE MOST INFORTANT CUSTOMER FOR AND LOURD FOR CONOMISTS.

At a time when there is no much that is gloomy in the commercial outlook, when rumons of failures and embarrasaments in this trade or in that abound, when all our great industries are depressed, and when the fears appear only too well grounded that the coming harvest will be worse even than those of the pass four vear, bed as they were, it in satisfactory to find that there is one glimpse of brightness. This is discovered in the growth of our exports to the United States since the beginning of the present vear. The importance of the United States as a customer need not be proved,

It is thermometer. Nurse—Sure, phwaf wind of or address R. HERSCHEL Selection. Or address R. HERSCHEL Selection. The Recognition of the wather's too hot. Go away wild yet thermometer, too hot. Go away wild yet thermometer, both of the sale of the base of the sea' side ever ache!

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Does the sea' side ever ache!

The first as alletin.

Does the sea' side ever ache!

The first as is often ridden to death.

If you do not find bathing shoes at the sea shore, you will find the sand at there.

"This must be hot cell "said the tramp, when he was shorn his apartment at the station-house.

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The animals of New York are fortunate in having a nice Bargh at hand during the hot weather.

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Wrought froe; 84 per cent; and of railroad fron. 99 per cent, . The falling off in every case is in quantities, and it throws a new light upon the depression through which we are passing.

AMBHOA's RENEWED PROSPERITY CONSIDERED.

The depression in the United States worked its own cure. The idle crowds migrated from the towns to the new States and Territories of the West and settled down upon the land. Fortunately for them, however unfortunately for us, a series of bad harvests set in at the same time in Western Europe and created an unprecedented demand for the produce of their industry. And, furthermore, the war into which Russia plunged greatly diminished her competition. It was not only, however, that a ready market was found in Europe for the corn and cotton, the meat and butter which the agriculturists of the United States had to sell. The very depression itself favored them. It cheapened labor to an unexampled extent. It reduced the prices of machinery, implements, and manures. And, above all, it lowered the charges of railways and steamships. Had there been pienty of traffic for both, as in the inflation period immediately following the Franco-German war, their charges would have continued prohibitive. In 1872 and 1873 farmers in Iowa found it economical to burn their surplus of Indian corn. It used to be said that a cart-load in those days had to be paid for a pair of boots, and that the cost of conveying one bushel to New York was five bushels. Moreover the steamships were employed in more remimerative traffic. It used to be said that a cart-load in those days had to be paid for a pair of boots, and that the cost of conveying one bushel to New York was five bushels. Moreover the steamships were employed in more remimerative traffic. It used to be said that a cart-load in those days had to be paid for a pair of boots, and that the cost of conveying one bushel to New York was five bushels. Moreover the steamships were employed in more remimerative traffic. It went to be used to be used to the manufacture

So far as one can judge the improvement in the United States is real. It is based, as we have just seen, on an extension of cultivation and an exceptionally good return for a succession of years; and, after all, an increase of the fruits of the earth is the foundation of all true wealth. It must not be concealed, however, that there are causes for uneasiness. The resumption of specie payments, of which Americans boast so much, is in reality an inflation of the currency. The greenbacks remain in circulation, and to these has been added a mass of gold and silver. This has fostered speculation, which by and by may be productive of embarrassment. The situation is, therefore, not without its cangers. But, on the other hand, the persistent bad weather, which is so disastrous to Europe, will pour new wealth into the United States. According to the last report of the Agricultural Bureau the acreage under grain is larger than it has ever before been; and although at the end of June the condition was not as favorable as twelve months aro, the deterioration was not considerable, and there was abundance of time for improvement. It is enough, however, if there is no serious widespread damage. It is unlartunately only too certain now that the demand for Americans produce during the next year throughout Western Europe will be enormeus. It is probable, therefore, that the Americans will dispose of their vast food supplies at unhanced prices, and thus that the year will for hem be an exceptionally prosperous one. If it is, he may expect a great increase of our exports to the United States. Of course we do not hold out the prospect as a compensation for the bad tarvest we are likely to have at home. Agriculture is still the greatest of British industries, and an increased demand for some of our manufactures would but ill make up for its continued depression. Still, if we are to suffer depression, it is something that we should have a reasonable probability of that increased demand for some of our manufactures would but ill make

is not full of Irlahmen, as some people might Mr. James R. Keene has added a \$10,600 con servatory to his Newport residence. They sa it's wheat. There is a man in Cambridge who calls his

America bows are now exported to England. American belies have been successfully exported there for many years. The male just turned to take a farewell look.
At the stable, and the thisties that grew across
brook; brook;
His rider raised a club above the mule's left ear
And the mule raised up his heels and shed a muleteer.

A college professor once said that "he who expects to rate high in his class, must not expectorate on the floor." Much of the hawking and spitting was, no doubt, caused by catarrh, which the professor keew could be readily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrous throughout the eithy, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 90 p. m. op Saturdays:

J. & E. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers. 123 Twenty second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsgeater, Stationer, etc., 1000 West Madison-st., near Watern-ay.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-sv., corner of Halstad-st., Newsgeater, and Pancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

LOUIS W. H. NEREE, Printing and Advertising Agant, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-sts., between LaSaile and Wells. PERSONAL

In this column, three lines or iess, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

DERSUNAL—IF MRS. ANNE LUNDHOLM, NEE O'Brien, would write to her friends in Patrick-st. Limerick, she would hear of something to her advantage.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY AWHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.
Brat-class traveling salesmen who have a trade aiready established. To such we will pay all they can show they are worth. Must be able to give A1 references. No apprentices wanted. P.S. Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHANGE of a set of books and make himself generally useful in a grocery store. Inquire at 622 South Canal-st.

Tradec.

WANTED—TRUNK BOXMAKERS BY CRIPPEN & UPSON, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED-AN A NO. 1 CUTTER FOR FINE ahirts and underwear. Address, with reference, P. O. Box C C, St. Paul, Minn.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR
Lake Eric & Western R. B. \$1, 25 per day; board,
from \$2, 50 to \$3, 00 per week; plenty of station work;
free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph. WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR INdiana, Illinois, and Michigan. Highest wages.
Free fare. 100 for city work. CHRISTIAN & CO.,
288 South Water-st.
WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO
out to-night; free fare: 25 for section and vard
work; 50 for lumber-yard and saw-mill. ANGELL &
CO., 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWest, a capable agent for "Around the World
with Gen. Grant." containing over 800 original illustrations. To be sold by subscription only. Universally
admitted by the entire press of the United States to be
the handsomest book of travel ever produced. Parties
desiring territory should immediately address Subscription Book Department, the American News Company,
6 Portland Block, Chicago.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN AS GYMNAST
and attendant as the Asylum for Feeble-Minded
Children at Lincoln, Ill. A first-rate violinist preferred. Address Dr. C. T. WILBUR, Superintendent.

LITANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN TO TAKE Miscellancon

WANTED-A MAN OR WOMAN TO TAKE charge of the laundry at the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln, Ill. Apply to Dr. C. T. WILBUR, Superlatendent. WANTED-A MAN TO WAIT ON THE TABLE and do chores at the Mountain House, No. 50 WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-FIRST-CLASS COOK, WOMAN PRE-ferred, for Central Hotel, Peorls. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day. 63 West Lake-st., up-stairs. WANTED-A WET NURSE, APPLY TO DR. FUSTER, 10 WARTED-AV., Detween 1 and 2.

WANTED - A GOOD HEAD LAUNDRESS AT Hotel Frankfurt, Wabseh-av., cor. Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-AS BUOKKERPER, COLlector, or salesman, by one thoroughly and well
qualified. Salary moderate. References. Address T
7. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY KIND OF OFFICE-ment more than salary the immediate object. Address T41. Tribune office. T 41, Tribune office.

Trades
CITUATION WANTED—TO CLOTHIERS—A FIRST—
Class casiom cutter, one accustomed to fine trade, is at liberty to make an engagement. Best of references furnished. Address, for tweaty days. E. R. HALL, Port Henry, New York City. Heterence, Chas. H. Chamberlain, First National Bank, Chicago. SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT Or foreman by a thoroughly competent man, ac-quainted with building masonry, railroading, survey-ing, estimating work.e.c. Address T 40, Tribune.

Conchimen, Teamsters, &c.,
CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND
Sgradener, No objectson to going into the country.
Address T 2, Tribune office. Miscellancous.

Situation Wanted—A Young Lawyer, Memero office, caires a position as managing cierk in a
good office in the West; a good opening more of an object than salary; best of references. Address P 85,
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL CIVIL Sand mining engineer; experienced in mining; would prefer position of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendents for some coal company; object employment more than salary. Address C. W. HUGHES, care Alfred Cowies, Kqu., Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 185 Milwaukee-av.

North Sine,

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE
bridge; new toarding-house. Front rooms with
board. \$5 to \$5 per week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, COHNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sta, 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room per day. \$1.30 to \$2.00; per week, from \$0 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board. ENGLISH HODSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Transients, \$1 day. Restaurant tlekets, 21 meals, \$3.50.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., CORNER
Congress-st.; the goolest hotel in the city; elegant
rooms; table the best; prices the lowest; go see.
HASTINGS HOUSE, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 EAST ADams-st. Rooms, an suite or single, with board,
from \$5 to \$7 per week; transient, \$1 to \$1.50 per day. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House-Room and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDER Booms 5 and 6, 12) thandolph-st. Ecstabilished 1856.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES to furniture, planes, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, house if 1, 05 Dearborn-st. CALL ON E. S. HUNT, SECRETARY OF THE CHI-cago Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Co., at 110 Dearborn-st., and procure prospectus and information. Pearborn-st., and procure prospectus and information.

PIDELITY STURAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 75 AND
80 Kast Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent
and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FROM 6 TO 8 PER CENT.
In sums to suit. D. W. POTTER, Room 8, 110
Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN-MONEY ON FURNITURE WITHOUT
removal, and other good collaterals at lowest living rates for fair and equare dealing. Established 1837,
84 LaSalle-st., Hoom 24.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE-LEASE OF HOTEL AND FURNITURE, in a Western city, making a not profit of \$7,000 a year.

Address J. L. THOMAS, Kenruey, Neb. \$800 will Buy our All. THE FIXTURES of a banking house: Hall's burgiar-and frequent and reverthing complete for banking business, with the business, which may \$3,000 per year; only bank in the business, which may \$3,000 per year; only bank in the town on Burlington & Quincy Hallroad; selected place for a man with small means. (Four health cause of sale). T. B. BOYD, 179 Madison-st. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE. An men's cast-of clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. Heltschiell. 548 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. CHELDER'S, 691 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to

CITY REAL ESTATE In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. COR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MAD-

rettiest residence property offered for sale. Water wer, and street-cara. 00-Store and dwelling over, and lot 25x12% No. conth Halsted-st. Purnture goes with store at Hanover, 30. 29 and 120 fewent-stage and lot 32x100, 9800 down-20-room framed dwelling and lot 32x100, on Stewart-sv., near Fourteenth-st. Henta \$30 per month.

I want to sell one of the finest and best built stone-front dwellings. an elegant barn, and lot 25x190, south front, on Adams-st., inst east of Ashisad-av. House is first-class in every way. Will sell at a great bargain. I will sell 10 acres, elegantiyest to fruits and shrubbery, fine 10-room dwelling in first-class order, barn, and everything complete, three blocks from depot Aurora, Ill. This will be sold at less than half its valu Aurora, Ill. This will be sold at less than half its value.

FOR SALR — 88,500—82,500 DOWN; 14-ROOM 2story and basement brick dwiling, house is 28:85,
tot 50x 128, south front, on nice resident street on West
Side, one mile from Court-House; has good sern. This
house cost four years ago 820,000 to build, and can not
ne built to-day for less than 69,000; large furnase and
gas chandesiers go with it at 56,500. We offer it only for
ten days at this price; best of reasons for its secretar
will be given. Stone steps, large how Wedow and
French plate glass. A bargain for some one.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Medison-st.

FOR SALE—LUFE ON INDIANA AND OTHER
avenues as Sixty-seventh-st; cheapest lots near
the city; title perfect. I. F. (NATES, 128 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—8:00 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one mile from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from hotego; 8:15 down and 85 monthly; cheeses property a market, and shown free: abstract free; milroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalie-st., Room 5. COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—\$16, 300—330-ACRE FARM, 3 MILES from Chillicothe and 15 from Peoria, Ill.; depot on farm; 4 good dwelling-houses, fine barns, 60 agree of splendid orchard; every acre under good hedge-fence; can be subdivided into 4 farms. Any one wahing a farm will do well to look at this one, as it is certainly a barrain.

saliny a bargain.

\$10 per aera—180-aere farm. 100 under post and board fence. nice 7-room frame dwelling, cost \$800 3 years ago. \$0 aers in crops. and the best of land; pear \$10ux, Woodbury Co., Is., \$800 down.
\$1,000, \$500 down.—A splendid 100-aere farm, 15 aeres face timber, all under new pest and board fence, 55 acres in crops: 5 miles from depot, in Woodbury County, Is.; the fence alone cost \$350 last year; it is a chesp farm at \$2,000; will take \$1,000 for it; soil 10 feet deep. dep.

dep.
d TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-110 OARLEY-AV. AND SSS MONROE-ts.; stone fronts, kitches and dining-room on par-lor floor, every convenience and improvement, gas at-tures furnace, etc., in excellent condition. H. PUT-WIN, 126 Washington-4t., Bloom 44. TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM IS SO

LaSalle-st.:

80UTH SIDE.

84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front.

103 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front.

171 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone front.

6 Groveland-court. 2-story and basement brick.

1812 and 1824 Wabash-av., 29-story and basement brick.

198 Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick.

1373 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, second floor, five Rooms for families, 112 and 114 Cottage Grove-av., 530 and 532 Carroll-av., 2-story and base

oso and ac Carroll-av., 2-tory and basement stone fronts.

362 Park-av., 2-story and basement bricks.

170 North Westers-av., near hisbbard-as., 2-story and basement brick, near Indians-st, and steam cars. 518.

Rooms for families north-west corner Sangamen and Pulton-sts., \$10.

474 North Labelle-st., three-story and basement brick. 540 per month.

608 West Madison-at., meat market.

743 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement frame.

NOWIN AUD.

3-story and basement brick, Delaware-place, near Plac.

STORES.
187, 189, and 191 Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-dxth-st., fronting on Cottage Grove and bouth Park-

14 North Canal-st.
200 North Weils-St.
Suburban property on the North Shore.
At South Evanston—Two 2-story frame houses; will be put in good condition and rended at low rates.
At Evanston—A 2-story frame dwelling at north end of University Grove, on bluff overlooking the lake; will be put in good order and rented very chean.
At North Evanston, Glencon, Highland Park, and Highland Park, and Highland Park, and Highland Park and Evanstory frame. 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot, 815.
2-story frame. 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot, 815.
2-story frame. 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot, 815.
Large brick and frame goothe cottage, east front, on South Park, convenient to Indiana-av, and sicam care with large for and barn, in complete coctor.
2-story brick, cottage style, at Normal, Englewood, near the Normal School and denot. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

West Side.
TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF 6 HOOMS, NO. 211
West Madisca-st, suitable for housekeeting.
Modern improvements. Hent low. By WM. H.
THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED, LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with power for manufacturing, at 63 to 59 West Washington-st. A. E. BISHOP. TO RENT-BUTCHER-SHOP AT NO. 191 SOUTH Despisines-st.; patent ice-box and fixtures com-plete. Inquire at 134 West Jackson-st. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179

I Madison-st.: 272-acre farm for plastation)—
every acre under new fence and culcivation; an eisgani framed dwelling, o nice fenant house, lasting
running water, and fine orchard of alk think of fruits;
fine stock methods of the control of the stock of the control of from depot, in Aurora, III.; want house and lot in Chicago.

\$4,000—Livery barn and stock complete, only one is town of 1,200 people, in Illinois, for a good farm in Aebraska.

\$6,500—30 room brick hotel and 2007/00 foot lot, twelve miles from Chicago (new), for good farm in Missouri.

\$12,000—Cae of the finest 16-room brick dwellings, barn, and lot 503125, on West Side; house cost \$4,0,00 foor years ago; want fown, city, or country property for it. Call and see it; only \$4,000 mortgage at 7 per cent.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HORSES, BUGGIES, FUR miture, lewelry, or city property, eight also reridence lots, one block from street-cars, in Philadelphia, Pa; these lots are clear and title perfect; vill trade all or part of them: would assume some mortcage on Chicago property and give some one a great bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 170 Madison-st. TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL FURNITURE, AND lease, in tiptop running order; also real estate, all clear, for a farm with such and implements from \$3,000 to \$8,000. Address P.84, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PARK AND PAMILY BUGGY FOR SIX PETIONS, or will exchange for horse and buggy. Call at 380 Division-st.

DENNOYER & CU.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE CARRITAGES, Coupe Rocksways.

BY. Seat Rocksways.

CABRIOLETS.

LANDAUS,

LANDAULETTS.

Also our unequaled Side-Spring and Killptile Spring Buggies in variety of weights and finish.

PRICES TO GOSRASPOND WITH THE TIMES.

A large number of first-class second-hand buggies, in perfect order, very chesp.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A BAY HORSE OR MARE withing about 700 pounds and shie to trot in 3 minutes. Apply 722 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO—GOOD—SADDLE PONTES.

Weighing about 700 pounds each; must be well prote; Mustung or Indian preferred. Address Spring Lake Livery Staties. Spring Lake, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS. PRDBUGS AND COCKBOACHES COMPLETELY
Bexterminated or no charges exterminators for sale.
Call or address A. OAKLET, VOT Clark-exQUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEBOTH BOME OF ACT. Professionals in attendance.
26 South Sangamon. WANTED-TO BUY A KIDDER'S BATTERY,
D, 182 West Twelth-sa. D. 182 West Twelth-st.

147 La Salle-Sr., Chicago. The Public
de to be "Siles Filters," where the stamp of the manufacture is not on the ring of the filter—viz.: "Thomas Smyth's Silex Filter."

ORGANS. POR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

PIANOS, Corner State and Adams-sta PIANOS, Correr State and Adams etc.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNERS WANTED.

Lorest in a mah, door, and blind factory: capital as, and a state of the correct in a mah, door, and blind factory: capital as, and Adams 5 is. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A BUSINESS MAN WITE a mail capital, to invest in the manufacturing or carriages and bugges of new sayle; bused may be mean as my thop, see Division-st. ... 2 cent

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

PARIS, France-No. 18 Rue de la Grange-Bate I. Marker, Agent LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand ERRY F. Gillio, Agent WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 Y street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Subscribers going into the country or intending to be absent from the city for any length of time can have an Trinuas malicate any address, postpaid, ifor \$1

For the greater convenience of those wishing to the necessity of a trip to The Theorem office, aris ments have been perfected for receiving small attacements by telephone. This office is supplied both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and respile parties can send their advertisements at any from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this of Orders for the delivery of The Tribunks at Evan Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting will receive from attention.

AMUSEMENTS McVicker's Theatre

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1879.

terially reduced the price of wheat in France, and producers are threatened with the double disaster of short crops and decreased values. Recent warm weather, however, has improved the prospects of the wheat yield in

The application of Ismail Pasha, through tan, for permission to resume his residence in Egypt has been vetoed by England and France, and the ex-Khedive is said to have concluded to bring his stolen millions to Naples, and the Italian Government has placed the Favorita Palace at his

have any sense of gratitude-left they will return and become good citizens of the Re-The municipality of Marseilles has ated 5 000 francs in aid of those who by the leniency of the Government have been permitted to return to that city, and a disposition is everywhere shown by the French

The ecclesiastical sensation caused by the sefection of the Rev. Father VAN DE MOOR-EL from the Roman Catholic Church and iety of Jesus, of which he was a that gentleman having thought better of his ange of communion and returned to the fold of the Church, though it is understood that he will not resume his connection the Order of Jesuits.

We are asked the question, What appropriation of money is available for the expenses of another International Silver Comission, if one should be held? The following is the provision in the current Legislative Appropriation bill concerning the Inter-national Monetary Conference:

"For negotiation with foreign Governments with a view to the international remonetization of silver, to be expended in the discretion of the President, \$20,000; and an account of the expenditure thereof shall be submitted to the Congress that meets December, 1880,"

The question of the rectification of the Greek frontier as provided by the Tresty of Berlin is no nearer a satisfactory adjustment than it was when the Conference adjourned sinedie. Turkey has delayed action in the matter, preferring that the Great Powers should assume the responsibility of negotiations that promise to be exceedingly trouble-some, but the Greek Minister at Constantiant has been desired. tinople has lately received from SAPVET Pashs a promise that the Porte will appoint ers to act with the Greek repr tatives in settling the boundary question

and property by the great fire at Serajevo, in Bosnia, the loss of life being stated at 2,000, while the loss of property is placed as high as 100,000,000 florins. It is believed that both these figures are greatly overestimated The fire was gotten under control on Saturday, and now the homeless people are camped by thousands in the public squares and gardens, and relief committees have been organized for the help of the unfortuate, the Emperor of Austria having made a douation of 10,000 florins.

Women who work from necessity or noice are not apt to be very telerant of the emands of the tyrant man when it takes the form of requiring them to withdraw from the labor market in order that the men may get higher wages. The recent selfish and ungallant manifesto of the New York section of the Russian Nihilists, urging this licy upon the women of America, called some very energetic protests at the ing yesterday of the Chicago Working-en's Union, and it was evident from the a poor showing in its warfare upon the daughters of toil.

the exodus from the South shows no signs of abatement, and that the time is near at hand when the funds of the Association will be exhausted unless outside assistan

An apparently well-defined case of death from hydrophobia is reported in our col-umns this morning as having occurred in this city yesterday. The victim was a lad who, while playing with a favorite dog, became innoculated with the poison by contact of saliva from the animouth with a fresh cut scratch on the hand, and died in great agony after a brief illness. An alarming feature of the case is the fact that the dog was to all appearances perfectly harmless, having manifested no symptoms of rables either before or since the communication of the disease in the singular manner described.

The refusal of the people of Tennessee to ratify at the polls the debt-compromise plan submitted by the Legislature is practically a vote in favor of absolute repudiation, and, although the defeat of the propo does not bar the way to another atter adjustment, the question cannot be again submitted to a popular vote before 1881. Postmaster-General Kxx regards this prevalence of repudiation sentiment as largely the result of the permisions doctrine advanced by ANDREW JOHNSON in his speeches during the Senatorial canvass of 1875, which was that after the people of the State had paid interest on the debt for nine teen years, and the eggregate of interest paid equaled the principal, they were under no moral obligation to keep faith with their creditors by paying the principal. Gen. Kny hopes, however, that the next attempt will result more to the honor and credit o the State, and thinks the compromise propo-sition would not have been defeated this time but for the appointment by the Governor of election-day at a time of year when the farmers were too busy with their work to go to the polls,

CURRENCY IN FRANCE AND AMERICA Among the dogmatic assertions made by Congressman WRIGHT in the form of an inerrogatory, when he was in Chicago, was nt to the effect that France has a volume of currency equal to \$55 per capita, and the United States a volume equal to only \$17 per capita. Taking this for granted, he would demand in a tone implying a clincher,—why shouldn't the people of this country have as much money as the people of

The ins curacy of WRIGHT's statement has een sufficiently exposed in previous comnents, but there is another view to be taken of the matter. Suppose the statement wer literally correct as WRIGHT made it; suppose that the present relative commercial and industrial conditions of France and the United States were actually based upon a currency circulation of \$55 per capita in the former country and \$17 capita in this country,—then what? WEIGHT would probably reply that circulation in this country ought to be in-creased until it should equal that of France. But why? In order to make money more plenty, he would answer. But why have money more plenty? In order, he would continue, to make prices higher, to increase wages, and to revive the other fictitious conditions of an inflated period. But it is as clear as day that no such result as this can be obtained by following the example of France, and the proof of it is to be found in the single fact that prices of merchandise States; that wages are lower in France than in the United States; and that speculation is not so rife in France as in the United States. An exact imitation of the financial policy of France would further reduce prices and wages in this country, and this is precisely the opposite of the object sought by Weight and his followers. Viewed in this light, it becomes evident

that Congressman WRIGHT's reference to France and its volume of money was intended to deceive. He concealed the condition under which France possessed a volume of money estimated at \$1,800,000,000, or thereabouts. Of this amount but \$430,000,000 is in the shape of paper currency, or only a little more than one-half as much as there is in the United States. This volume of paper currency is in the form of notes of the Bank of France; it is not legal-tender, and not money in the true sense, but the currency of domes tic commerce, like other checks and drafts The balance of the huge volume of money credited to France is specie,—gold and silver,—which has a general and universal value the world over; it is part of the National wealth of France, which the people of that country, from habit and for prudential reasons, prefer to keep hoarded away in that shape; they can convert this part of their National wealth at any time into other forms, for they can buy therewith of the products of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. It is so much capital in an indestructible but unprofitable condition. There is no question but the people of the United States could accumulate an equally larger amount of wealth in the same imperishable but unproductive shape if they desired, or if it were to their interest to do so. The United States includes wealth in various forms to the amount of thirty-five billions, and produces annually at the rate of ten billions; our people, with such resources, might possibly accumulate \$2,000,000,000 in gold and silver, thus exceeding the accumulation of France in the same line. But the habit and inclination of the American peo-ple differ from the habit and inclination of the French people. Having currency enough for the transaction of their business, the Americans prefer to invest their accumulation in a reproductive shape; they want their capital to earn them a regular interest, and are unwilling that it should lie idle in bank-vanits and hid away in old stockings,

bank-vaults and hid away in old stockings, iron boxes, and bed-quilts.

The fact is, that nothing is more remote from the intention of Congressman Warent and his followers than the desire that the United States shall imitate the financial policy of France. They do not want a large proportion of the wealth and resources of this Nation invested in idle gold and silver; for, if that were the case, a currency of from \$15 to \$18 per capita would still suffice to transact the business of the country, as it does now in France as well as this country. What the Fiatists want is the very reverse of the French policy; they want no capital at all The urgent need of money to provide for the necessities of the colored immigrants who continue to pour into Kansas is set orth in a letter from Gov. St. John. President of the Freedmen's Relief Association of Kansas, to the Secretary of the imigrant Aid Society in Washington. So ar the State Association has been able to mocure aid sufficient to prevent suffering.

unless France shall some day relapse filto ignorance and superstition which characterized the assignat period. As a matter of fact, the United States Government is following the contemporary policy of Fran-too closely new to suit the flat philosopher and nothing but trickery very mean and shallow trickery at that prompts the latter to point to the financial system of the ch Nation as a model for our own.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT. It is safe to say that the Hon. HABRISON and the Hon. MILES KEHOE are I onger bosom friends. "On the contrary, quite the reverse." There is little doub that they hate each other cordially. There is an old saw to the effect that "When rogues fall out, honest men get their due."
Let it not be supposed in the most distant
way we propose to apply the old saw to Harmison and Krhoz as rogues and the rest of mankind as honest men. But Mr. Doorkeep-er Polk declares that Our Carrez is a rogue, and Mules Krhoz has been suspected of being a demagogue. At all events, Mules says Harrison is a "character-blackener," hints that he is the author of an "item" in las Friday's issue of the Journal, and declared positively that "every word" of the afore-said item "is false." No wonder the "item" stirred the prond soul of the Hon.
Mr.zs Kence to its profoundest depths.
Here is the item, word for word, in all its

meanness : KEHOE is now willing to take any petty place he can get; and it is also said he has humbly begged the Mayor's pardon for all the wrong he may have done, and particularly for running signines CANTES for Congress just fall, as he promised not to."

There is no disputing the fact that Mr. KrHOL is the equal of Mr. Hannson in the cunning of political intrigue if not in knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues. There are several Democratic politicians in Chicago whom Harrison might have offended with reatersafety. Mrnzs is, and has long been, a leftain of renown in the ranks of Demoratic local leaders. For rashing to a reporter:
n his grandiloquent fashion, to a reporter:
"Mr.zs is ready to take any petty place
Administration. He is tratic local leaders. For HARRISON to say, good enough fellow. He has humbly egged my pardon for all the wrong he did me, and particularly for running against me last fall, after promising me that he wouldn't run," is the most natural thing in the world, when we consider what manner of nan he is. But it was very indiscreet, very oolish. It has made Mr. KEHOE "as mad as March hare," and he happened to have in his pocket full power of revenge. A letter of Our Carrer, as silly and as foolish as t could well be, a gushing letter, a tricky etter, such a letter as no man in is senses, if he had any horse sense, could ever be induced to write. This letter of Our CARTER, written in Washington City, Jan. 1877, is altogether unique. Nasby, with all his power of satire, never painted a Democrat in livelier colors than are used in his letter by "Our CARTER" in drawing his own portrait. Let us reproduce some of its gems. First, he says : "TILDEN will be our next President; of that I have no doubt, thinks to the big meetings and bold utterance now going on." What he means by "bold utterances" of course is Southern swagger about having captured the Capitol, threats to destroy the army, etc. Our CARTER says in substance to Miles Kenon : "We are going to force TILDEN in by brag and bluster Second, he says: "With a Democratic Pres lent the Second Congressional District Illinois can be held forever. I am now in suppose you come in. How?" This is very much like saying: "With the offices and the tions by fair means or foul-forever!" Senatorial horse," and queries: "What would happen if I should be the dark un and trot in?" "Why," he says, fifth and

"I would go home in March after Tropes gets with a batch of appointments for the West Side, have you nominated, and send you in without any loss to you. Immediately after Thiorn's inangura-tion there will be an immense furor for him, and the race in the Second District would be a walk-away to you. The present officebolders would generally not be out, and all would vote and work for you in the hope of retention, so that you would be able to make a canvass without the expense ordinarily attending elections in Chicago, and once in, you can be the best of staying men.

But two years bence, Thorn will not stand so high; it is utterly impossible for him to bring the good times which all hope for, and if you then rin as an "ont" you will have a harder road to travel than now, or than you will then have as an

"in."
Therefore and finally, send me to the Senate, and I will send you to the Lower House sure por

Mum!
"A batch of appointments for the West Side" in the Senatorial pocket of Senator CARTER H. HARRISON! It positively—this roguish, tricky letter-reads like the story of the milk-maid. It is altogether as hopeful, but not quite so innocent. A candidate for the high station of United States Senator proposing to capture the Presidency for his party by brag, bluster, and swagger, and keep it by virtue of officeholding and the control of the ballot-boxes forever, is scarcely in harmony with the dignity of Senatorial office. "What would happen if I should be the dark un and trot in?" "Why, I shall secure a batch of appointments," come home and elect you as my "pal" to "the Lower House," and control a Congressional District orever. This man who proposes to divide he highest offices in the gift of the people in this way is Mayor of the City of Chicago by virtue of Republican votes! "Send me to the Senate, and I will send you to the

Lower House, sure pop. Mum!" Mr. Harrison's efforts to consign his un ortunate letter to the realm of jokes are vain. He is neither a wit nor a humorist He is a man of boundless ambition, and the publication of his Krhoz letter above him to be as unscrupulous as he is indiscreet.

HOW PRODUCTION IS DISTRIBUTED. In The Tribune of Sunday we gave a general synopsis of Mr. Edward Arkinson's paper on "Labor and Capital as Allies, Not Enemies." In that article was sketched the progress which since the days of the Revolu-tion has changed the condition of labor in this country from the incessant toil neces-sary to produce food, fuel, clothing, and shelter, and when the days were often all too short to enable the most industrious to ccomplish this end. Then followed the accomplish this end. Then followed the period where in some places there was more food produced than was necessary, in others more fuel, in others more cloth, and when good highways were necessary for these communities to exchange their commodities. The value of food would then only bear the cost of transportation a comparatively short distance. The Erie Canal so reduced the distance. The Eric Canal so reduced the cost of transportation that it was possible to send food 500 miles to market and sell it at a price within the means of the purchaser. Out of this necessity grew railroads. When it cost three days hard labor to pay the cost of hauling 100 pounds of food from the place of its production to the home of these measures, the

man for a year-1,000 miles for the sum to be measured by the number of days' labor saved by the millions of consumers of such food in the mere cost of procuring it. In the estimate of the distribution of produc-tion, the share popularly assigned to capital is enormous, while that assigned in the same way to labor is regarded as insignif-

cant. In the proportion that production is increased, the relative proportions taken by capital and labor are changed. If the ordipary division of production is 93 per cent t labor and 7 per cent to capital, any increase in the production increases the percentage failing to labor; thus, if the production be made three times as great, the share falling to labor may rise to 97 per cent, leaving only 3 per cent to capital, the latter finding its compensation in the increased aggregate of its profit on the whole production. Everything, therefore, which contributes to increase production tends directly to increase he proportion of the thing produced falling

"If a supply of the necessities and com-forts of life could be assured as the re-ward of intelligent effort or labor, without the need of accumulating capital, it would not pay to be rich, and the accumulation of could be safely left to those who nerely enjoy the process of getting gain, and to whom the process is an end and not a means"; and this principle Mr. ATKINSON suggests may be formulated in a statement of certain laws that control the production and distribution of necessary commodities in the even or substantially equal consumpprosperity, or, conversely, of adversity. This he illustrates by saying: "Given certain average quantity of the means of subsistence, consisting of the materials for food, clothing, and shelter,—above which line luxury begins and below which want is felt,—and we find that it is the function of capital to increase the quantity of these materials, and of invention to decrease the amount of labor required for their production. Under the joint work of these forces the mean or average standard of subsistence is constantly rising, and the things that are the luxuries of one generation become the comforts of the next and the nece sities of the third "

As an exabit of the process of distributing production between labor and capital, we condense Mr. ATKINSON'S statement of the condition of the cotton-manufacture of the United States as a whole: L, 400, 000 bales cotton, or 692,

bepreciation of machinery, etc.

8, 550, 000 Wholesale value of product ... \$124,830,000 No great accretions of wealth are happen-ing in the production of cotton. The value of the cotton produced at the North is distributed among 300,000 people in the South, mainly those who work the crop, and in small part by those who move it. The labor cost of the cloth is absorbed in a small degree by the few masters of the art of spinning and weaving, but mainly by 120,000 to 140,000 men, women, and children who attend the pickers, cards, spindles, and looms. The he pickers, carus, spinions, cost of fuel, oil, and supplies passes to the miners and workers; the cost of starch main ly to the farmers; the insurance is mainly oss; the taxes are for the common welfare the depreciation fund must go to the mechanic and the machinists who replace the inventions. A large share is expended on railway service, and among clerks, porters, and draymen; a large share of merchants' commissions on the distributions and of the assumed profit of the business itself must be distributed among the tradesmen who supply the households, and domestic servants in the families of the merchants and of the owners of the mills. Omitting the small savings of the working people, there is, even unde these conditions of substantial prosperity no accretion of wealth or any sum set apart for the increase of capital beyond 1, 2, or at most 3 per cent of the actual produc of the joint working of labor and capital in this branch of industry. From this review of the manner in which the proceeds of this

"It follows that, when three parts of the annua product must pass into the fund of capital neede for future use in cotton manufacturing, in order to maintain the necessary supply of cotton fabrics, on the average only 1% per cent will be required in general manufactures, and ninety-eight and a half parts of each year's product may be, and in truth are, enjoyed by those who do some part of the actual work, and who mainly depend on their daily work for their daily bread."

great industry are distributed, Mr. ATKINSON

The Secretary of State has informed the Washington "special" of the New York Herald that Minister Whitz had been instructed to negotiate with BISMARCK in regard to an international bi-metallic standard. The Secretary also making arrangements for holding another International Monetary Conference, and he feels sanguine that his efforts will be crowned with success since he has secured the accession of the German Empire to bi-metallism. The Hera'd

success since he has secured the accession of the German Empire to bi-metallism. The Hera'd dispatch says:

Official letters have been received from the United States Minister at Berlin which leave no denot that in the proposed next International Conference on the question of restoring silver to an equal relation with gold as money of account, after the determination of the equitable interchangeable rate of the two metals. Germany will unite with this country and take a leading part in the consideration of this important question. It will be remembered that in the Silver Conference at Paris last August Germany was not represented, the Government of the country declining to participate. The action of Germany in now receding from this position is regarded as quite significant. By virthe at a law of the last Congress the State Department is anthorized to expend \$40,000 in the further elucidation of the subject of international bi-metallism, and the action of Germany will doubtless prompt Mr. Evants to name at an early day a set of Commissioners at the Paris session were Messix, Rubers E. Fanton, W. S. Geographics, and F. A. Walkers, and the intimation is made that Mr. Fanton's familiarity with the question will be taken into consideration as a chief reason for his appointment to succeed Mr. Walkers, and Minister to England. Indeed, it is authoritatively said that our next representative at the Court of St. James must be a diplomat who is skilled in this great financial matter, and one also capable of conducting the delicate negotiations likely to arise out of the complications in the fashery question.

likely to arise out of the complications in the fishery question.

The Republican vote of Yazoo County, where the late buildozing took place, in 1871 smounted to 2,965; in 1875 it had dwindled to 7; in 1876 to 5. in 1877 to 2. The Democratic vote, which was, all told, 997 in 1871 against 2,968 Republican, suddenly jumped to 4,044 in 1875, under the "Messasippi plan," and has remained at the latter figure ever since. No reasonable man can doubt that these strange changes were produced wholly or in part by fraud and terrorism.

The election in Maine takes place in about a The election in Maine takes place in about a month. A Governor and Legislature are to be elected. Last year the Democrats and Flatists united, and beat the Republicans. This year they have again combined for a division of the spoils. But there is great commotion among the Greenbackers about their candidate for Governor, J. L. Surra, who, having denied that he tried to trade for the support of the Republicans in the Legislature, the Boston Journal

comes out and proves it upon him by p letter in his own handwriting in w offered to betrav his party in his in message, if the Republicans would elect offered to betray his party in his inaugural message, if the Ropublicans would elect him instead of Ganonion. The Republicans declined to accept the sacrifice, lest their action in rejecting the nominally hard-money Democrat should be misunderstood outside the State; and they acted wisely. This is what SMITH offered

to put into his message:

The financial question has been fully and ably discussed during the fail campaign, and remains for others than us to decide upon; and, whatever decision may be reached by them, it is the duty of all law-ablding citizens in all parts of the country to give it an earnest and cheerful support. Previously he had had himself interviewed in Previously he had had himself interviewed in the Lewiston Journal, to put on record this among other sentiments:

It has all got to come to the gold value at last. If we now get away from it, when we have just reached it, we shall have to come back to it again sooner or later. Tihink we had better stay.

This came near losing him the Greenback support in the House, and he had to modify his antimental in continue, the complete of the complete in the state of the complete of the complete in the state of the complete of the

sentiments in another interview. The complete exposure of his attempt to sell his party will be likely to cost him some votes, if the Green-backers have any self-respect.

The Mississippians were bound to do it at last, and they have done it. That is to say, they have committed an outrage on decency, free speech, and a free ballot which has united the North as one man against them. We have yet to see one newspaper—Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Socialist, Bourbon, or Independent -north of Mason and Dixon's Line that just north of Mason and Dixon's Line that justi-des, defends, or in any way palliates the Yazoo affair. The Louisville Courier Journal, which is far more extreme on the Bourbon side than the average Southern newspaper, condemns the Yazoo mob in unmeasured terms. The Spring-field Republican, which up to this time has be-lieved nothing bad of the South, is now in fignant. The New York World, the Baltimore Gazette, the Boston Post, the Detroit Free-Press, and even the Chicago Tonce, bave Plan. The plan is, indeed, indefensible. It is more opposed to the spirit of our institutions than Slavery. Slavery was provided for on the battlefield and in the Constitution. Mob ele ions were not.

too fast. When he was in disgrace they declared that they wanted only to restore to him his good name. Now they are seeking to restore to him also "back pay," which, with amounts to \$105,000; his former rank, that of Colonel, and the rank he would have had if he had remained in the army uninterruptedly, which would be that of a Major-General. The effect of this arrangement would be to put Gen.
Pops back one step, and bence to punish him
for his action in the Firz John Porzen affair.
But the frieuds of Firz John Porzen need not magine for one moment that they can accomplish any such result, at least until the Confeds have secured the Presidency as well

Sir GBORGE CAMPBELL, who has recently traveled through the United States and has written a book of observations, says, in one olace, that "He found in the cities and towns prevalent disposition to prefer high profits and lavish expenditures to moderate gains and care ful expenditure; and he regarded this feeting the bane of the country. The cry is always for great profits and high wages; but economy lving is neither studied nor practiced. notices in the smallest things how much mor he middlemen are allowed to appropriate tha

It having been conclusively proved tha "The Old Oaken Buckes" was inspired by glass of brandy, it only remains for the hi torian to show that "Little Brown Jur" was written by one under the influence of a strong

senator BLAINE never goes beyond the file nor drinks more than two glasses of wife, at dinner-parties. Hence his splendid health and ospects for the Presidency. Hence also, the coffer will say, his sun-strokes and neglected pportunities for enjoyment.

The Paris American dentist has had another olden opportunity to advertise himself, and zed it eagerly. It decomposed remains of the means of a peculiar filling.

PERSONALS.

Charles Fechter was once a Doctor of Med-Newman Hall is a bigger man than old Parting words of Sitting-Bull: It is milk-

ing time. Excuse my haste. First and last words of several "statesnen "-Never give up the boom. Text by Parson Murray: Shun the world horse-flesh, and the devil.

Elizabeth Tilton to Mrs. Newman Hall: An open confession is good for the soul, my dear.

The Globe-Democrat has tightened on its tow-line, and Gen. Grant will start for home this "Sprat" and "Herring" are the names by which the Prince of Wales' sons are known to

heir messmates. It is a mysterious circumstance that quinine has gone up, in spite of the fact that David Davis sat down on it. Bury us not in Greenwood. The tombs of wealth and not the graves of intellect are pointed

Jeff Davis loves the State of Mississippi with an irresistible passion; including, particularly the Yazoo section of it. Jeff Davis' "History of the Rebellion

will probably contain a history of the rebellion of Mrs. Dorsey's legal heirs.

A singular black spot has recently been discovered on the planet Jupiter, and it is thought

in England to be Cetywayo. A daughter of Millais, the painter, is about to be married to Lieut. James, of the Scots Grays, who was wounded at Ulundi.

Mr. Talmage's mouth is out of the coun

try, and the censures visited upon Mr. Eads for not improving it are needless and unjust. Surah Bernhardt is far from being as beau-tiful as Mrs. Langtry, but she can beat her in the children line, and give her the odds of a husband. The Nation is painfully anxious to know the whereabouts of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. Watterson, who is in the East, must be searched.

some attention to the cultivation of booms, say that booms should be carefully protected from th Gen. Kilpatrick is preparing a new lecture entitled "The Mistakes of Bab Ingersoll." The religious question opens up a large field for the

Commissioner Le Duc, who has been giving

The Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon says that the "Dr. Bacon" who is traveling as a temperance ecturer, and pretending to be a son of his, is "an

Agnes Jenks is accused of bad grammer and worse spelling, and instead of writing John Sherman's letters, perhaps John Sherman should write hers. The suddenly-increased sale of the immor-tal work of Robert Schenck on American Poker in-dicates the wisdom and the number of the candi-dates for the English Mission.

The "Rev." Ann Oliver is said to be on

The "Rev." Ann Oliver is said to be one of the most attractive pulpit-orators in Brooklyn. She is about 28 years of age, -tall, elim, dark, not pretty, but exceedingly graceful.

Lord Beaconsfield, it is said, more than half believes in the transmigration of souls, and used to fancy that the spirit of Ulysees tenanted the body of the late Louis Philippe.

Tennyson's birthday was celebrated recently, and in this connection it seems proper to express surprise that the sweet singer of Michigan has never revealed the date of her birthday.

Brother Moody was rowing on a bond at

Brother Moody was rowing on a pond at Northfield, Miss., and singing "Pull for the shore," when over went the boat, and the evanga-

WASHINGTON.

Persistent Attempts of Various Kinds to Vilify the Administration.

The Poneas, Commissioner Raum' Letter, and the Bureau of Engravin

Andrew Johnson the Putative Parent of Repudiation in Ten-

Problem of Giving a Soldiers'-Home Man the Arrears of His Pension.

Documents Sent to Ohio by the Demoorats-The Negro Exodus Again.

THE PONCAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The persiste attempt to make it appear that the present Administration is responsible for the wrongs done the Porca Indians is exceedingly unjust. The removal was provided for by Congress during the last year of President Grant's term. The aspector sent to make the first arra for removal went the January before the pres-ent Administration came into power. The first portion of this tribe left for the Indian Terri-tory six weeks after the inauguration of President Hayes, in accordance with arrangements made before his insuguration. The last part left four weeks later, in accordance with the same arrangement. Commissioner Hayt, who is charged with having inaugurated the removal, of the Pocces in 1878, was not accordance. of the Poncas in 1876, was not appointed Com-missioner of Indian Affairs until Sept. 27, 1877. His first action, in connection with Secretary Schurz, in regard to the matter, was to bring the Chiefs of the tribe to Washington for a hear-ing when, on account of the unhealthiness which was developed upon the Reservation in the Indian Territory, to which they were first moved, they desired to change their location. Authority was then given to them to select a

Authority was then given to them to select a new reservation in the Indian Territory for themselves from any of the unoccupied lands in the control of the Government, and since that time both Mr. Hayt and Secretary Schurs have done everything that it was possible to do with the funds at their control to make them confortable upon their new reservation. They have also represented to Congress the wrongs which were done them in connection with ceding away their former reservation, and have asked for appropriations with which to make as full restitution to the tribe as possible under the circumstances.

TENNESSEE.

Special Dissaich to The Tribuna. Washington, D. C., Ang. 10.—Postmaster-General Key, in speaking of the result of the election in Tennesses upon the question of the dect, says he regards it as an indication that at present the feeling of the people of that State is in favor of absolute repudiation. He thinks, however, the discussion of the question is developing a better sentiment, which he hopes will not be decided to a hopest, which he hopes will yet lead to an honest settlement of the debt. He does not regard the present verdict as in any sense final, since the debt contin with no provision for payment of interest, and the question must be taken up again by the the question must be taken up again by the next Legislature, which, however, cannot be till January, 1881. He thicks the Governor could have done much to influence a decision had he appointed the day of election in the fall instead of in the summer, when the farmers were all at work.

After he had fixed the time, an attempt was made by the friends of honest payment to have it postponed, but without success. that, had the election been held in the fall, the

sentiment against repudiation, which has been gradually growing, would have become so strong as to have defeated the repudiationists. The Postmaster-General attributes the origin of the repudiation sentiment in Tennesses to the position taken by ex-President Johnson in the campaign for the Senatorship in 1875, when he took the position that a public debt ought always to be considered as said at the end of nineteen years,—that is, after the people had had as much interest as would amount to the principal. From that time a sentiment in favor of repudiation has been steadily growing in the State.

THE EXODUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society of the District of Columbia received a letter from Gov. St. John President of the Freedmen's Relief Association of Kansas, from which the following extracts

of Kansas, from which the following extracts are taken:

The tide of immigration continues to flow northward in an almost unbroken stream, and, unless checked by quarantine regulations established along the Mississippi, there is no telling just when it will stop. We find it very difficult, with the means at our command, to relieve the necessities of the refugees, but are doing the best we can, and have thus far prevented any actual suffering. It seems to me the people of the North do not comprehend the magnitude of this movement; otherwise they would certainly take greater interest in the matter. So far our Association has extended aid to about 4.000 destitue colored people. We have obtained employment for them, and placed them in such situations that they are now self-sustaining, but it has cost a great deal of money. We have received some aid from abroad,—in fact, from certain sections of the country quite liberal donations have come. The City of Cleveland, Q. has given \$1,600, but the great city of New York, as far as I know, has not given that many cents. What is needed is money. Our funds are nearly exhausted, and, whether we shall receive further contributions, nothing, however, you may rest assired; young Kansas will not failer is her duty toward this people, and I only wish the entire country would wake up to the magnitude of the movement. Our Association has expended so far for the reise of destitute refugees a little over \$6,000.

CONFED. LITERATURE. THE DOCUMENTS SENT TO OHIO BY THE DEMO

CRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Der cratic Congressional Committee, now acting under the direction of Gen. Chalmers, assisted by Maj. Banks, formerly of Jeff Davis staff, has made a selection of Democratic speeches during the extra session for distribution in Ohio. These are twenty-six in number. Full sets are being dispatched to all who are expected to speak during the Democratic campaign. They have been selected for the purpose of indicating to these speakers the position taken by the Democratic party in Congress in reference to the questions which were considered at the extra session. session.

Perhaps the most notable omissions from this

Perhaps the most notable omissions from this list are the speeches of Blackburn in the House and Beck in the Senate, both of which gave the Democracy so much trouble throughout the entire session. Instead of Mr. Blackburn's speech, in which he amounced the determination of the Democratic party to wipe out all war-legislation, the Committee has prepared a document entitled "Studied Misrepresentations—Firing the Northern Heart by Garbled Extracts—McKinler, of Ohio, and Prre, of Maine, Attempt to Garble and Misrepresent, and Are Promptly Checked and Exposed."

The object of this document is to create the impression that Mr. Blackburn's real utterance in regard to wiping out war-legislation was materially qualified, and by no means the bold declaration which the Republican press has represented it to be. In spite of this plausible document, Mr. Blackburn's exact words, as they appear from the original short-hand notes, were: "We do not intend to stop until we pave stricken the last vestige of your war-measures from the exature-book, which, like these, looked to the abridgment of the liberties of the citizens."

Mr. Blackburn subsequently visited the reporters' room, and qualified this expression by laserting after the word "these" the words

and,"—so that, as it appeared in the record as qualified, the declaration took the following form: "We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war-measures from the statute-book, which, like these were born of the passions of civil strite, and looked to the abridgment of the liberties of the

Some dava—later, Mr. Blackburn issued a pamphlet edition of his speece, to which another qualification was made, by inserting the word "alone" after the word "looked,"—so that his modified and qualified desiration finally went to the country in the following form: "We do not intend to stop until we have streken the last vistage of your war measures from the statute-book, which, like these, were born of the passions to ded to the verification of the citizens."

Next on the list is the speech of Sensor, Davis, of Illinois, known as his "Sothing-Siru petfort," in which he takes the ground that. "There is no rebellion, nor any threatened, nor any domestic uprour any where. The Union is comented by the blood that was shed in deknas of its interrity; the laws are obeyed, North, South, East, and West; and our only real difference relates to the administration of the internal affairs of the Government."

Instead of the rash speech of Senator Thurman, made as the close of the Fortr-fifth Congress, at the time that Mr. Beek was announcing the Democratic position, and in which Mr. Thurman took the ground that Congress had the full right, under our Constitution, to withhold supplies unless the Fresident consented to a "redress of grievances," the Committee has seen fit to substitute a twenty-two page speech upon the Jurors' Test and the Election laws, in which Mr. Thurman argues at length against any right existing in Congress to exert any supervision over the election of its own members. While the "Redress-of-Grievances" speech of Senator Thurman, which attracted National strention, is carefully withheld from prointienes in the Oblo campaign, a speech of the Hon. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, has been put in its place. This speech has as one of its mostices on the title-page, "Grievances and Supplies Go Hand-In-Hand"; and in the body of the speech be maintains that the House and Senate have such a power over the purse of the Democratic and the constitution is a compact between independent sovereignities.

The collection c

destroy the States and revolutionize the Government.

There are two speeches from Senator Voorhees,—one attempting to show that the Democrats in Congress have been the great friends of the Union soldier; the other being an assault upon the guards which the Election laws throw about the ballot-box.

There are also two speeches from Gen. Ewing,—one upon the silver question, in which he takes much more extreme positions than he is now represented to assume in the speeches which he has the opportunity to revise.

There is also a speech by Senator McDonald, in which he cialms that the Government has no right to assume any control whatever over the election of Congressmen.

In addition to the political material furnished, asserting the doctrine of State-rights and attacking the Election laws, the report of the Potter Committee, comprising forty-six pages, is also

ing the Election laws, the report of the Fother Committee, comprising forty-six pages, is also furnished.—a report which will remain through the history of American politics as one of the most disgraceful documents ever prepared, in that it treats as truthful the immense mass of that it treats as tritain the immesse mass of falsehood and perjury which that Committee received as valid evidence.

There is also a speech of Senator Wallace, forty-sight pages in length, which will be remembered as the effort which he and Senator Cockrell delivered together,—Cockrell baving been asked by Wallace to read a portion of his speech to the Senator and becoming deaply in

speech to the Senate, and, becoming deeply in-terested, at various points, injected into Wal-lace's speech a good deal of eloquance of his own. Which is Wallace, and which is Cockreil. own. Which is Wallace, and which is Cockreil, it is now impossible to determine. This joint document, however, closed with a series of tables pretending to give the estimates of the Departments and the appropriations made from 1868 to the present time, for the purposs of showing the great economies seemed by the Democratic party. It must have been from these tables that Gen. Ewing obtained the figures for his Lancaster speech. They abound in the grossest errors, which are sufficiently apparent from a single statement: that the estimates for one year are set at \$45,000,000 in excess of the official figures as they appear upon the books at the Treasury. The object of such misstatements, of course, is to ever up the fact that for the year in question the appropriations made by the Democratic House exceeded the estimates by nearly \$23,000,000. As the tables appear with this misstatement of Wallace, the appropriations seem to be \$1,000,000 less than the estimates. Such misropresentations, however, might be expected from a Senator who, as Chairman of an Iovestigating Committee, almass of papers charging Republican irregularities which were never in any sense evidence before his Committee.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS. THE QUESTION OF THEIR PAYMENT TO INMATES SOLDIERS.

SOLDIERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Democratic speakers have lately been attempting to misrepresent the position taken by the Pension Office in regard to the payment of arrears of pensions to such pensioners as are now inmates of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers. The following letter of the Commissioner of Ponsions gives a full statement of the case:

Department of the Internation, Pension Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1879.—Sin: Referring to my several letters giving directions in relation to payment of arrears of pensions in cases where the pensioners are inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers:

1. That of May 9, 1870, instructing you to pay the arrears directly to the pensioner, unless it appeared that be had assigned his pension, for some portion of the time for which the arrears were computed, to said Home; and, in such case, to pay to the Home the portion assigned to it, and the balance to the pensioner.

2. That of June 21, reiterating the instructions of May 9, and further instructing you, except in cases where, in your judgment, a personal payment at the Agency was proper to be made, to mail the checks to the pensioners. addressed to their proper post-office address at the Home.

3. That of June 28, reiterating and explaining the instructions of June 28.

4. That of July 17, instructing you temporarily to withhold the payment of arrears in the Home cases.

And to your two letters of the 29th and 30th of

the instructions of June 24.

4. That of July 17, instructing you temporarily to withhold the payment of arrears in the Home cases.

And to your two letters of the 29th and 30th of July respectively, requesting further instructions in relation to the Home payments:

I have the honor to state, that the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers claims that all pensions due to inmates thereof ought to be paid to its Treasurer,—the Home bolding and disbursing the moneys in behalf of the pensioners as the officers thereof shall deem most conductive to their interests and the interests of their families.—It being alleged in behalf of this course, that it is greatly to the interest of the immates, pensioners, that such a supervision should be exercised over their use of pension-moneys while they continue to enjoy the benefits of the Home.

It is stated that very many of the immates-have contracted distipated habits: and that, whenever they come into coassession of the means to grafify their appetitus, they go abroad and squander the money, and, after a short time, having spent all their means in riotons living, return to the Homes ill, and sometimes desitute of decent clothing, and thus add to the expense of their maintenance. To what extent this is true, I am not informed; I only know that it is true to some extent, having had personal observation of some examples.

The question of the power of the Home to make regulations in relation to the admission of disabled soldiers, which required the pensions to be paid to the officers of the frome, and disbursed under their supervision, incidentally arose in the case of George McFarland, certificate No. 37, 242, in January, 1876. The Home claimed a right to hold the pension-certificative of his pensioner, who was an inmate; and this claim was desied by Servetry Chandler in his decision dated Jan. 31, 1870; but, in March following, at the request of Geo. Benjamis F. Butter, who was then, and now is, the resident of the Board of Managers, and upon his presentation of the q

now is, the President of the Board and upon his presentation of the question, Secretary Chandler, on the 3d of March, reviewed that decision, and held that the Home might hold the pension certificate of an inmate fer the purpose of collecting the pension and controlling the expenditure of money by him. Both before and

for their welfare, in commo soldiers.

His Excellency the Pre States, the Secretary of War of the Sourcine Court are mand must be presumed to contract the secretary of the sourcine court are mand must be presumed to contract the secretary to the mand to the Managers of the same, to due to the payment of all pensions the regular quarterly payme are such immates, until the properly presented to and const-General, with a view to decision from that officer could be secretary to the secretary product of all arrears payments upon origin to the immates of the Honinvolved can be presented. involved can be presented him, and until you are fur

The pensioners is usual in the 'Home, with the delay imposed upon the caspectfully. A. Bay Agent, Washington, D. NOTES AN

BANK-NOTE E
Special Dispatch to
Washington, D. C., A
the charge made by Mr.
attack of the Glover Con attack of the Glo of Engraving and Print the New York bank-not do with the work of the was well understood principal assistants, and the attack on the Printin pay from private bank-no Special Dispatch | WASHINGTON, D. C.,

ratic papers hereabout the value as a campaign sioner Raum's brief lette setting forth the fact that for internal revenue tax year has been duly ac purpose of breaking most commendable show misrepresenting the lette nternal revenue taxes
have been collected and
This statement the have been collected and ury. This statement the his report to the Secret gard to the widesner revenue by the illicit of By thus misstating the letters on totally differe ternal-Nevenue service. COL. BA

The State Department and General Hall at Haw circumstances attending treatment of Col. Burnet that island. The report orates the statement through Col. Barnet. have made an official case, a copy of which we Hall, and which differs f sion. These discrepancia terial, are to be investignent formally present Scanish authorities at that Col. Barnett we in the insurrection again ties, some years since, weeter person, and led ities, some years since, a pected person, and led t recent visit to the islam was esused by any act during this last visit, or PROMPTED

is the chief point in which the decision of turn. In any event, th that, when an Americ Cuba prior to any the charges against titled to, and humane treatment humane treatment question of guilt or ins any knowledge insibility for t tire proceeding was out by the local polit ther claimed that wher the attention of the Ca ly ordered the release of

By direction of the Evarts, of the State a letter to our Mini-Germany, and several ingulast their allowing moas to leave for the forth that, under the is amy is a crime, and the countries for the purpose of this country. Refeter to the fact that, these countries, they an allow persons to depa who are known to he The President holds these entions notice the as such render themset under our criminal law tified, in case these sufrom leaving, in refusiports.

INCREASE OF 2

During the last wed increase bank circulation therease is almost equifor the previous mont THE STORE OF

THE CORE OF ST. Descrict to A. WASHINGTON, D. C. effort is making by the to force the standard it. The demand for retary Sherman issued officers to pay it. our officers to pay it. our officers to pay it. our fiftillan propose cent of the wages du here. Mr. Giffillan to out 10 per cent of all he would vary soon mass of silver in the growing larger and colnage. Last fall, dressed to the Nation inducements to them rid of the silver about the secretary Sherr these efforts, as in frary to the sport of the quarter beginnin Oct. 1, the amount of the efforts cassed, in the Secretary, the an end of each quarter 1879, \$5,299,372; Apr 1, 1879, \$5,299,372; Apr 1, 1879, \$6,498,683, something like \$250, than \$0,000,000 of six in the Treasury.

Shonghai, June 2, Co Gen. Grant receive welcome; be hims nothing like it since delphia two years be We Englishmen war were entertaining most prominent citis and one who when in proofs that the keys was peace with the also a debt of hono residents which we also a debt of honor residents which we to pay off. On occs Princes of any other ns, the American peaceful commerce, honor where we ke to be due. It was a should join hands if Gen. Grant, and wit community euter in the world, mercanti en fete for nearly a the Chinese Govern the Chinese Govern tion to speak. Suc from the Viceroy o after considerable part of the Americ by the foreign head that which the Ge the less said the be believe that a bett Government and the

he passions of civil strife, it appeared in the record avaration took the following of intend to stop until we ast vestige of your war-measure-book, which, like these, assions of civil strife, and gment of the liberties of the

r, Mr. Blackburn issued a f his speech, in which another ade, by inserting the word e word "looked,"—so that qualified declaration finally ry in the following form: end to stop until we have istage of your war-measures ook, which, like these, were sincident to civil strife, and a pridgment of the liberties

peeches from Senator Voor-ting to show that the Demo-ave been the great friends of the other being an assault hich the Election laws throw

o speeches from Gen. Ewing, liver question, in which he xireme positions than he is a saume in the speeches portunity to revise, eech by Senator McDonald, hat the Government has no y control whatever over the men.

e of State-rights and attacks, the report of the Potter ing forty-six pages, is also which will remain through can politics as one of the cuments ever prepared, in taful the immense mass of my which that Committee lence.

speech of Senator Wallace, length, which will be resulted to read a portion of his e, and, becoming deeply in-

tec, and which is Cockrell, to determine. This joint closed with a series of give the estimates of the appropriations made from time, for the purpose of economies secured by the transity of the purpose of economies secured by the transity of the transity. The tements, of course, is to transity of the transity. The tements, of course, is to transity of the transity. The tements, of course, is to transity of the transity. The tements, of course, is to transity of the transity. The tements of the transity of the transity of the transity. The tements of the transity of the transity. The tements of the transity of the t

F PENSIONS.

ence of The Tribune.

Aug. 7.—Democratic oeen attempting to mistaken by the Pension payment of arrears of mers as are now inmates for Disabled Soldiers. the Commissioner of thement of the case: TRRION, PENSION OFFICE, 1870.—Sin: Reers giving directions in cases giving directions in cases of the National teer Soldiers:

Instructing you to may pensione, unless it appeal his pension, for some which the excrars were and, in such case, to pay usigned to it, and the

cerating the instructions raicting you except in ment, a personal pay-oper to be made, to mailers, addressed to their state Home, terating and explaining a tructing you temporarily of arrears in the Home

of the 29th and 30th of ting further instructions yments: that the National Home olders claims that all thereof ought to be the Home bolder moneys in behalf the officers thereof to their interests and tis greatly to the interest, that such a superover their use of pentitione to enjoy the bentiling of the control of the

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to the expense of
the extent this is frue. I
know that it is true to
ersonal observation of

pensions as they become due, quarterly, to the Treasurer of the Home.

When the time arrived for the payment of the arrears, I instructed you as above stated.—believing that such a payment, only, was a lawful payment which would relieve you and your sureties from liability.

Since that time, bowever, as I sm informed, the Board of Managers has again considered the subject; and the claim is presented by Gen. Butler with great force, that the payment of the large sums of money which are due as arrears to the inmates of the Home, leaving them unrestricted in its use, will inevitably result in positive injury, both to the pensione themselves, and to the Home, which was instructed and is administered for their welfare, in common with other disabled solders.

His Excellency the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Chief Justice of the Sunreme Count are members of the Board, and must be presumed to concur in its views.

It is incumbent upon inferior officers not to put themselves into antagonism with the President; and I have, therefore, deemed it my duty, both in deference to him and to the wishes of the Board of Managers of the same, to direct you to withhold the payment of all pensions to the inmates, except the regular quarterly payments accruing while they are such inmates, until the whole subject can be properly presented to and considered by the Attorney-General, with a view to an early and definite decision from that officer covering the whole question. You are instructed to withhold the payment of all arrears and of all first payments upon original pensions due to the inmates of the Home, until the questions involved can be presented to and considered by him, and until you are further instructed in the premises.

The pensioners, meanwhile, being provided for a sensi in the 'Home, will suffer no hardship from is the speech of Senator known as his "Sothing-Siru phe takes the ground that lion, nor any threatened, nor ir anywhere. The Union is lood that was shed in defense the laws are obeyed, North, West; and our only real to the administration of the he Government."

sh speech of Senator Thurse close of the Forty-fifth Conthat Mr. Beck was announce position, and in which Mr. e ground that Congress had ler our Constitution, to withse the President consented to evances," the Committee has the a twenty-two page speech est and the Election laws, in an argues at length against in Congress to exert any suspection of its own members, ress-of-Grievances" speech of which attracted National at y withheld from prominence saign, a speech of the Hon, of Virginia, has been put in sech has as one of its mottoes "Grievances and Supplies Go and in the body of the speech the House and Senate have the purse of the people as dress grievances as the price holds, with two English anotes, "that grievances have before supplies," and "that plies go hand-in-hand." seches supplied to those who nlighten the Democratic ansthat of Senator Eaton, of teen pages,—in which he is show that the Union is a that of Senator Eaton, of teen pages,—in which he is a traitor who would how is he less a traitor who states?" He also maintainwas brought on by Northern at they were the real enemies, in the course of his speech, inthe course of his speech, inthe course of his speech, inthe course of his speech, at, if war comes against the Union; or, as 'If he is a traitor who would bow is he less a traitor who States?" He also maintain-was brought on any Northern at they were the real enemies, in the course of his speech, and, if war comes again, the States (meaning the Northeadwords and revolutionize the Govand revolut him, and entil you are security provided for premises.

The pensioners, meanwhile, being provided for as usual in the Home, will suffer no hardship from the delay imposed upon them by this instruction. Very respectfully,

J. A. BENTLEY, Commissioner.

OIN S. WITCHER, Esq., United States Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—In support of the charge made by Mr. McPherson, that the attack of the Glover Committee on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was in the interest of the New York bank-note companies, it can be stated, on authority of one having much to was well understood that one of Glover's principal assistants, and one specially active in the attack on the Printing Bureau, was under pay from private bank-note companies.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—The Demo-

ratic papers hereabouts have at once recognized the value as a campaign document of Commissioner Ranum's brief letter to Secretary Sherman letting forth the fact that every dollar collected for internal revenue taxes for the last fiscal year has been duly accounted for. For the purpose of breaking the effect of this most commendable showing, the Democrats are misrepresenting the letter as a claim that all internal revenue taxes due the Government have been collected and turned into the Treasury. This statement they are contrasting with his report to the Secretary last winter in regard to the widespread frauds upon the revenue by the illicit distillers of the South. By thus misstating the case, in comparing two letters on totally different branches of the Internal-Revenue service, they are claiming to have fixed the charge of gross misrepresentation for political purposes upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. ratic papers hereabouts have at once recognized

COL. BARNETT. The State Department has received from Consul-General Hall at Havana a full report of the circumstances attending the arrest and cruel treatment of Col. Barnett while on a visit to that island. The report substantially corroborates the statement already made public through Col. Barnett. The Cuban au. horities have made an official statement of the case, a copy of which was inclosed by Consul Hall, and which differs from the Barnett version. These discrepancies, where they are material, are to be investigated before our Government formally presents the case to the Spanish authorities at Madrid. It appear that Col. Barnett was actually engaged in the insurrection against the lawful authorities, some years since, which made him a suspected person, and led to his arrest during his recent visit to the island. Whether the airest was caused by any act committed by Barnett during this last visit, or whether it was The State Department has received from Con-sul-General Hall at Havana a full report of the

during this last visit, or whether it was

PROMPTED BY MALICE.

Is the chief point in the controversy upon which the decision of the case will ultimately turn. In any event, this Government will hold that, when an American citizen is arrested in Cuba prior to any formal investigation of the charges against him, he is entitled to, and must be accorded, humane treatment regardless of the question of guilt or innocence, and he given reasonable opportunity to disprove the charges made against him. According to the statement of Consul Hall, the Captain-General of Cuba. disclaims any knowledge of Barnett's arrest, or responsibility for his subsequent treatment, and alleges that the entitle proceeding was conceived and carried out by the local police authorities. It is furout by the local police authorities. It is fur-ther claimed that when the case was brought to the attention of the Captain-General he prompt-ly ordered the release of Col. Barnett, and took steps looking to repairing the injury done him.

MORMONISM.

By direction of the President, Secretary Evarts, of the State Department, has sent a letter to our Ministers at Great Britain, Germany, and several lesser Powers, profesting against their allowing subjects who are Mormons to leave for the United States. It sets forth the moder the leave of this country him. mons to leave for the United States. It sets forth that, under the laws of this country, bigamy is a crime, and that persons leaving foreign countries for the purpose of settling in Utah go there for the purpose of violating the laws of this country. Reference is made in the letter to the fact that, under our treaties with these countries, they are under obligations not to allow persons to depart from their jurisdiction who are known to have criminal intentions. The President holds that, after baving given these mations notice that Mormons coming here as such render themselves liable to prosecution under our criminal laws, we will then be justified, in case these subjects are not prevented from leaving, in refusing them admission at our ports.

INCREASE OF BANK CIRCULATION. During the last week the deposit of bonds to increase bank circulation has exceeded the withdrawal of circulation by nearly \$200,000. This increase is almost equal to the entire increase for the previous mont

increase is almost equal to the entire increase for the previous mont

THE STREE OF STANDARD DOLLARS.

Dispatch to New Fork World.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—A very decided effort is making by the Treasury Department to force the standard silver dollar into circulation. The demand for it has grown since Secretary Sherman issued his order to disbursing officers to pay it out, and next pay-day Treasurer Gilfilau proposes to pay in silver 10 per cent of the wages due the Department clerks here. Mr. Gilfilan thinks that, if he could pay out 10 per cent of all the Government expenses, he would vary soon get into circulation the mass of silver in the Treasury, that has been growing larger and larger with each month's coinage. Last fall, by means of circulars addressed to the National banks offering special inducements to them, he succeeded in getting rid of the silver about as fast as it was coined but Secretary Sherman directed him to stop these efforts, as in his opinion they were contrary to the spirit of the Hommption act. For the quarter beginning July 1, 1878, and ending Oct. 1, the amount of silver dollars in circulation increased from \$855,143 to \$4,051,927. After the efforts cassed, in obedience to the order of the Secretary. The amount in circulation at the end of each quarter was as follows: Jan. 1, 1879, \$6,299,272; April 1, 1879, \$6,621,895; June 1, 1879, \$6,299,272; April 1, 1879, \$8,621,895; June 1, 1879, \$6,000,000 of silver dollars are now piled up in the Treasury.

Gen. Grant in China.

Shonghai. June 3. Correspondence London Times.

Gen. Grant received here a most enthusiastic welcome; he himself says he has met with nothing like it since his departure from Philadelphia two years before his arrival in Shanghai. We Englishmen were aware, of course, that we were entertaining the most famous and the most prominent citizen of the Great Republic, and one who when in power gave unmistakable proofs that the keystone of his foreign policy was peace with the Old Country, but we had also a debt of honor to our American fellow residents which we were glad of an opportunity to pay off. On occasions when our own or the Princes of any other leading Power have visited us, the American citizens here, our rivais in peaceful commerce, have vied with us in doing bonor where we English folk deemed honor to be due. It was only due to them that we should join hands in giving hearty welcome to Gen. Grant, and with such spirit did the whole community enter in the rejoicings that our little world, mercantile, naval, and official, was en fete for nearly a week. Of his reception by the Chinese Government I am not yet in a position to speak. Such welcome as he received from the Viceroy of Canton was only obtained after considerable diplomatic activity on the part of the American Charge d'Affaires, helped by the foreign head of the Custom-House. Of that which the General received at Shanghai, the leas said the better; but I bave reason to believe that a better spirit animaties the Central Government and the Governor-General of the Metropolitan Province, and that he will be received in the north with honors and attentions almost Royal.

HOME AND DOWER.

Further Information Regarding This Benevolent Association.

Talk with Judge Frazee, Superintendent of Agencies.

Mr. Livingston, the Local Manager, Relates His Grievances.

Extracts from His Correspondence with the Association's Officers.

What It Has Done in the West-, Methods of Doing - Business.

A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE was called upon, in the welfare of its thousands of realers throughout the West and Northwest, to pub-lish some cheerful extracts from the correspondence between an ancient farmer-like man, Edwin Mead, of Asbkum, Ill., and the mana-gers of the United States Home & Dower Association, showing "bow not to do it," in the mos approved red-tape style. Mead, it appeared purchased some "certificates" from the Asso ciation, paying cash therefor, with the hope of obtaining a loan wherewith to raise a mortgage on his farm. His application passed the ordeal of on his farm. His application passed the order of
the General Manager, Attorney, Executive Committee, Finance Committee, and several other
adjuncts to the great philanthropical Association,
engineered for the express purpose of alleviating the pecuniary misfortunes of sweltering
humanity, and enabling churches and other institutions to wipe out their indebtedness by means of the aids of compound interest. It is needless to say that, after passing all the laby-rinthine ways of the Association, Mr. Mead did not receive the loan. He was, however, refunded the sum advanced for the certificates.

Monday last THE TRIBUNE printed a couple of letters from H. C. Preston, of Marion, Ia., complaining that, after fruitless attempts to obtain the loan which was promised, his application was canceled, and a draft for the deposit made was sent to him. The latter, which was drawn

tion, and payment refused. It was accordingly protested, and as far as heard from Mr. Preston has not received his money.

FRIDAY, A MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, of this city, called at the office of the Associa-tion, 170 LaSalle street, and demanded either the loan which had been promised her, or the re-turn of the money which she had deposited for two certificates. She was informed by "Judge" Frazee, the Superintendent of Agencies and Grand Traveling Manager of the Association, that as soon as he could obtain New York ex-change from Washington she would obtain

on the General Manager, one E. A. Colby, at Washington, was sent on to that city for collec-

that as soon as he could obtain New Lork exchange from Washington she would obtain her money; and a similar abswer was given to Lawyer Hinckley, who, on behalf of a client, was auxious to obtain the return of two. deposits of \$135, which had been made with the hope of obtaining a loan of \$3,000; less \$600 bonus.

Why the roundabout scheme of obtaining New York exchange should be induiged in is one of those things that no feilow can find out.

Yesterday's Tribung contained the following special dispatch, which explains itself:

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Aug. 8.—The law firm of Coleman & Spence have received a judgment from the Cedar County (lows) Court of \$5,000 against T. H. Mink, of the firm of T. H. & B. Mink, of this city. The judgment is consequent upon a suit for breach of promise. The Minks are agents for the United States Home & Dower Association, and they have succeeded in getting money out of a large number of persons. That Association has proved to be a fraud, and several parties have arranged to bring suit against it and its agents for getting money under false pretenses.

Friday's Cincinnatt Enquirer published the Pollowing Interesting ITEM:

R. S. Brigham, agent for the United States Home & Dower Association of Pennsylvania, with an office in the Arcade, was arrested yesterday, charged in the warrant with obtaining money under false pretenses.

The warrant was sworn out by C. M. McFarland, agent of D. T. Larkin, a resident of Portsmouth. O. Larkin, through his agent, applied to Mr. Brigham for a loan of \$4,000. According to the requirements of the Association.

Portsmouth. O. Larkin, through his agent, spplied to Mr. Brigham for a loan of \$4,000. According to the requirements of the Association,
Larkin was compelled to deposit \$225 with Brigham, whereupon his application for the loan was
forwarded to the general office at Washington.
The delay which followed the application made
Mr. Larkin uneasy, and he straightway caused Mr.
Brigham's arrest. The latter was very indignant,
and says the arrest was not only uncalled for, but
is an outrage. Such is Mr. Brigham's story. Mr.
Larkin, who, is a lawyer, however, claims that the
Association which Brigham represents is not on the
square. Mr. T. C. Campbell has been retained by
Brigham to defend him, and the case will be thoroughly ventilated through the courts. If the business be crooked the trial will show it up.

These two incidents, or rather coincidences,
impelled a Tribune reporter to pay a visit to
the office of the Home & Dower Association, at
170 La Salle street. There he found a tail, alim

170 La Saile street. There he found a tall, alim gentleman answering to the name of

gentleman answering to the name of

JUDGE FRAZER,

a person apparently in the neighborhood of 50
years, with the general air of a retired army
officer. When the reporter dropped in he was
engaged in writing a letter.

"Judge, can you give me an explanation of
this Fond du Lac matter?"

"No. I cannot; I know nothing about it. I
have had considerable correspondence with the
Minks, and they have never advised me of any
suit against them. I guess there is a mistake
somewhere. Mr. Mink will be here Monday,
and then I will know all about it."

"I suppose you know that the Iowa papers
have been saying some pretty hard things about
the Home & Dower!"

"Yes, I have seen some such newspaper ar-

have been saying some pretty hard things about
the Home & Dower!"

"Yes, I have seen some such newspaper articles."

"I am auxious to ascertain the entire facts
about your Company. The Tribune has received numerous letters asking for information
about it."

"I am not now prepared to give you any information; I only arrived here a day or two ago,
and am very busy unraveling the ends of this
department. Come in and see me Monday."

"Do you know that your Cincinnati sgent,
one Brigham, has been arrested for obtaining
money on false pretenses, on the complaint of a
man fiving at Portsmouth, O.?"

"No, I've not heard of it. However, there's
nothing in it."

"I understand that an old preacher named
Alexander Scott, residing at Kossuth, Ia, deposited \$225 to obtain a loan, and he complains
that he can get neither the loan nor the deposit
refunded."

"There's nobody has any power to draw

that he can get neither the loan nor the deposit retunded."

"There's nobody has any power to draw drafts on the head office. In the course of time he will get his money."

"Judge, will you be kind enough to give me the names of any parties to whom loans have been made?"

"I am not now prepared to be interviewed."

"It is positively asserted by parties who claim to know, that the Association has not made a loan in either Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Dakota."

"I DECLINE TO ANSWER."

"I DECLINE TO ANSWER."

"Why have you not granted the loans, and thereby kept the promises made by the agents in different parts of the country."

"I remarked before that I am not desirous of being interviewed to-day."

"It is understood that the Association claims to have built several blocks in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Can you tell me where these blocks are?"

"If you will wait till next week I will show you the securities. Won't that answer your purpose?"

"I would rather know now."

"I tell you once more that I do not wish to be interviewed."

"But I am anxious to know on behalf of the people in the country, who are constantly writing in quest of information concerning your Company."

"Show me their letters."

Company."

"Show me their letters."

"Some of them have already been published in The Tribung. Is it true that you were once arrested in Cincinnati by a disgusted depositor on the charge of baving obtained money under false pretenses?"

This query startled the Judge. He wheeled around in his chair, and emphatically announced it as his determination, "I don't propose to tell."

The Judge resumed his writing, but the flow of language had been suddenly diverted from its channel, and the cunning pen refused to do its work.

There was a pause, during which the officeboy and snother person, who were listening to the colloquy, looked at each other, then at the

Judge, and finally at the newsgatherer. They seemed to anticipate an explosion or something. The reporter once more broke the allence by

inquiring:

"IN WHAT BANK IN SCRANTON

does the Association keep its funds?"

"Do you come here to force me to answer questions, after I've told you that I decline to be interviewed?"

"Not at all. I've no desire to either force or hulldoze you."

want."

"The Tribune has no wish to do you any injustice. If your Company is all right you will get the benefit of a statement to that effect; if it is not, the public will be so informed."

"Well, you can say that we have come here to stay. And you can further say that the integrity of the managers of the Home & Dower Association is unimpesshable."

"Was the \$400,000 cepital stock of the Association paid in in cash?"

"Was the \$400,000 capital stock of the Association paid in in cash?"
"I don't know."
"Was it made up of mortgages on wild lands in Iowa or elsewhere?"
"Possibly some of it was in mortgages, but the security is ample."
"Do they bear interest?"
"Yes."
"How much stock does Middleton own?"
"I don't know."
"How much does Colby?"

"I don't know."
"How much does Colby?"
"I can't say. The stock is constantly changing hands." "WHO ARE THE STOCKHOLDERS?

Have you a list of them?"

Have you a list of them?"

"I have not."

"Do you own any stock?"

"No, I do not."

And hereupon the Judge, who bad become considerably mollified, went into a long explanation of his duties and those of the local agents in various parts of the country.

"I have seen," said the reporter, when the Judge paused/to take breath, "a copy of your secret instructions to agents."

"That is not now in use; it is obsolete."

"I understand that a man named Hess had "I me is not now in use; it is cosciete."
"I understand that a man named Hess had considerable to do with the organization of the Association?"

coosiderable to do with the organization of the Association?"

"Yes, so I have learned."

For the benefit of those who are not initiated, it may be mentioned that at one time Hess was one of the bright and shining lights of the defunct Protection Life-Insurance Company, for which he organized a lot of illegal side-shows called "Trust Associations." He is the father-in-law of Coiby, General Manager of the Home & Dower Association.

Judge Frazee again invited the reporter to call around Monday, and with this the interview terminated.

ton, instigated no doubt by reports from Scran-ton. The Northwestern Bank nad gone back on us, and if thadn't been for this we could have soid 500 or 1,000 more certificates."

ton. The Northwestern Bank had gone sack on us, and if it hadn't been for this we could have soid 500 or 1,000 more certificates."

"WHAT DID MIDDLETON SAY?"

The Western Manager looked through his letter-file and produced the following, under date of Washinaton, April 1, 1879:

I cannot comprehend how or why you have fallen out with the Northwestern National Bank. In one or two of your, former letters you gave a glowing account of your reception there, and particularly do I remember your statement that they very willingly and in a friendly manner answered all interrogatories concerning the Home & Dower. I am afraid you have piled in the inquiries too rapidly and annoyed them too much. I regret you have changed your account to another bank. From what I can discover the N. W. (bank) is still very friendly, having within a few days written my house concerning the Association, to which we have replied.

As regards Lennen, Cashier of the First (National Bank) Scranton, you need not expect anything favorable from him, as I am receibly informed ne is disappointed because he is not one of us, as was first talked of.

The banks here are also tired of the receipt of letters from all sections, and, when they make answer regarding us, do it reluctantly. The cashier of one of our largest banks was in to see me a few days since, and, though he thinks well of our institution, said he should be compelled to decline answering letters regarding it, as it was a "nuisance," and be had not the time.

I have no doubt, however, the Commercial Agencies report us favorably now, or will do so. As regards increase of capital, we must at present poetpone such action.

I will request Mr. Coiby to forward you a list of some of those who have obtained loans from us, and I think these references will be more satisfactory than any other.

A tree is known by its fruits, and surely no better proof of the ability and good disposition of our Association can be obtained than from those who have been directly benefited by it.

Patience and persever

"Did they send you any money to make loans?"
"No."
"Did you receive the list of parties to whom loans had been made?"
"No."

"WHAT WAS THE NEXT STEP?" "WHAT WAS THE NEXT STRP?"

"I went to Washington about the last of April. There our deposits amounted to \$8,700. I told Middleton and Colby, the loans should be granted. To this they agreed, and we bicked out of the list of applicants ten names, scattered all over the Northwest. These were passed by the Executive Committee. Colby agreed to forward the drafts for the money to Chicago."

"Did you get it on your return?"

"Did you get it on your return?"
"I did not."

"Did you get it on your return?"

"I did not."

"What steps did you then take?"

"I wrote to Colby, and received replies that business was larger than anticipated, and just as soon as the applications could be reached the money would be furthcoming. May 1st Colby wrote, authorizing me to allow depositors to withdraw their money if they were not satisfied."

"Did any of the ten picked out get any money?"

"Only one, James R. Smith,—he got \$287, which I advanced from funds on hand in this office."

"How did you get along planting sub-agencies?"

"I had negotiations with Clark & Arbuckle, of Decatur; but among others they fell through because the firm wrote to Scranton and did not get a good report of the Association. Their informant wrote?—here the manager produced another letter—"I have conversed with several prominent citizens, also with one of the editors of the Scranton Alepublican, and they all state they have no knowledge of any such Association as stated by you. It may have an existence, but I doubt it. Mr. — is said to be deeply in debt linancially embarrassed, and greatly in need of money. My advisers say they would be afraid to deposit any money with him unless secured beyond any possible contingency. This closed the proposed trade with the Decatur firm."

"BUT HOW ABOUT THE LOANS?"

"I kept writing for the money, but failed to get it. I kept on writing and they answering, giving various excuses. Sometimes it was, business was greater than they could immediately attend to; sometimes it was, a big operation on foot in St. Louis or Cincinnati; but they always reminded me to push the saic of the dower cer-

tificates. Middleton once wrote that he had \$200,000 in Congress, and would, as soon as he got it, put it into the Home & Dower Association. Colby wrote that an important negotiation was on foot in New York, which, when completed, would put the Association in better abane."

does the Association keep its funds?"

"Do you come here to force me to answer questions, after Pye told you that I decline to be interviewed?"

"Not at all. I've no desire to either force or buildoze you."

"Well, I won't be buildozed. I am not one of that kind."

"My object in visiting you is to obtain some information that some of The Tribune readers are anxious to learn."

"Well, you seem to be inclined to force it out of me. I have already told you to come in Monday and I will give you all the information you want."

"The Tribune has no wish to do you any injustice. If your Company is all right you in the herseft of a statement to that effect;"

"One hundred and nine have been settled up."

"One hundred and nine have been settled up,"

"WHAT DO YOU PROPOSE TO DO!"

"I propose to see that the depositors get every cent of their moner. I cannot afford to stand by and see these people defrauded by anybody."

"Has the Association any cash on hand?"

"If it had it would doubtless have paid my drafts, and not allowed them to go to protest."

"Has it ever been bard-up?"

"I've learned that last spring it did not have money enough to pay its taxes, and could not have paid them had I not sent the money on about the time I went to Washington. As it was, I succeeded in getting the taxes reduced about \$1,000.

"Do you know anything about the stock-holders or organization of the Company?"

"No."

This ended the interview.

THE MUSIC-HALL.

Inquest on the Victims of the Recent Acci-

dent.
The Coroner held an inquest Saturday in the Grand Jury room upon the bodies of Fritz Mill-er and Christian A. Christenson, otherwise khown as Christian "Tart," or "Toft," who died from injuries received by the falling of a scaffold last Wednesday at the new Music-Hall, on the southeast corner of State and Randolph streets.

The first witness examined was

the state of the continued to the with the organization of the continued to the with the organization of the first witness examined was considerable to do with the organization of the first witness examined was considerable to the state of the state of

and that what error there was arose from the action of the foreman himself in raising the iron

milited a wey consecutive with a roce from the action of the foreman hisself in raising the iron plates.

THE FURTY being composed entirely of architects and building composed entirely of architects and with the following composed entirely of a consideration. In the result the prey found that the deceased persons on their death by the full of the following composed and their death by the full of the following composed and the following composed to the following composed and the following composed a

cratic candidate for Governor is the same Dr.
Luke P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who was
proved to have attempted, in 1894, to assist the
Rebel cause by introducing vellow-fever and
small-pox into Northern cities and the Union
atmiss by means of infected clothing. Two
sttempts were made, one being frustrated by
the capture of a blockade runner which had on
board a lot of clothing designed for New York.
His next essay was at least parthilly successful.
He succeeded in landing at Halifax, in July,
1864, several trunks from Bermuda filled with
clothing belonging to patients in the hospitals
there who had died of reliow-fever. They were
sent to Washington, Baltimore, and other cities
and to sutfers at Norfolk and Newbern. One
value, the goods in which had been infected
with both yellow-fever and small-pox, was sent
to President Lincoln. Morally the man who
made this cowardly attempt upon the life of
the President was as guifty as Wilkes Booth.
But the disholical scheme did not succeed.
Either the clothes had become disinfected by
the sea voyage, or they were not used.
But Dr. Blackburn was arrested and tried at
Torosto, in the fall of 1894, for the offense of
volating the neutrality laws by bringing these
very goods to Quebec for transhipment to the
United States. The defense showed that the
goods were lasting away the jurisdiction from
the Canadian court, but not till the case had
been fully made out. The winge, in dismissing
it for want of jurisdiction, declared that it was
well for Dr. Blackburn that the evidence did not
classical that the infected cititing with which he
expected the verticit of rully, placing him in the
Pentiestiary, where he belonged; and the
keeper of the hotel at which Dr. Blackburn
to the most infraquently siluded to in connection with the prominence of the blatant
Kentucky Congressman, who is a brother of
Kentucky urged to say whether the Dr. Blackburn they were supporting for Governor was the
same wretch who had so narrowly escaped convection of the most infamous crime in the whole
his

candidate for office, but as a physician whose achievements in the profession entitled him to a degree of consideration that elevated him to the Chief Magistracy of the State.

It is Governor and Physician Blackburn that

Is the is, and if its in sor.

Indicaptit Journal.

Now that the Kentucky election is over, and Dr. Luke P. Blackburn is elected Governor, he should lose no time in stating whether he is the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who, during the War, planued the heilish plot to introduce yellow-fever into Northern cities by means of infacted clothing. If he is, the Democrats of Kentucky have covered themselves with infamy by nominating and electing such a monsier. If he is not, he should make haste to relieve himself and the party of the well-founded suspicion which prevails.

REASON FOR DOUBT.

REASON FOR DOUST.

Rosses City (Mr.) Four-sit.

We are constrained to doubt the charge that the Dr. Blackburn just elected Governor of Kentucky is the same Dr. Blackburn that was tried in Canada for attempting, in violation of the law of nations, to introduce small pox and yellow-fever into the United States through the Queen's dominions. The Democratic vote has failen far short of its usual poll, and had it been the same Blackburn, his majority would have been much larger. The doubt thrown upon the fact of identity accounts for the reduced majority.

Kentucky has elected a man for Governor whom no bonorable man should recognize. No other man in the Rebellion undertook such exerable work as has blasted his name.

The election of Blackburn is not likely, however, to be without its influence,—in the Northern States at least.

ever, to be without its influence,—in the Northern States at least.

Kentucky now having elected as her Governor the man who devised the scheme to decimate the North during the War with small-pox and yellow-fever, it is about the proper time for the Courter-Journal to deliver itself of a few choice adjectives against the Republican press for its want of charity and conciliation toward our misguided breshren of the South. If a meaner Rebel than Blackburn could have been found in Kentucky, he would no doubt have been chosen before him. Blackburn proposed to distribute a poison among the women and children of the North which would not only kill, but kill with the most loathsome death possible. Wirz, who was tried and nung for his inhumanity toward the Andersonville prisoners, was a Christian in his methods compared with this ruler of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. There is not a civilized country on the face of the globe outside of the late Confederate States that would honor a man who would propose such a monstrous crime against humanity. The Rev. Stuart Robinson recovered a judgment of \$40,000, the largest judgment ever recovered in a slander suit in America, from the newspaper that intimated that he was privy to this loathsome, inhuman scheme, and yet the Rebel Democracy of the State of Kentucky confer upon the man who is the acknowledged author of the proposed crime the highest bonor known to the Commonwealth. Shame! shame!

During the campaign repeated inquiries as to his identity with the Blackburn infamous for his connection with the plot to introduce yellow-fever into the Northern States during the Warwere left unanswered by himself and his frienda. The Cincinnati Commercia, which would doubtless prefer any thing to interference with a sensation of the Gazette. If it is true—and, we repeat, though constantly made it was never denied—it is curious that Dr. Blackburn should have owed his nomination to his heroism and self-acrifice in treating yellow-fever passes attractions for him which he cannot whithstand,

For a long time the Cincinnati Gazette has been asking what abould have received a prompt answer, but which has had none: "Is the Kentucky Democratic candidate for Governor (now elected) Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who tried to

elected) Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who tried to infect Northern cities, during the War, by sending 'yellow-fever' clothing to them?" The Chicago Journal flatly says he is the same man. Thus:

"A fair example of what the people of a Southern State are capable of is given in yesterday's Kentucky election, which resulted in the choice for Governor, by a very large majority, of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, the Rebel miscreant who, during the War, concoted a plot for the distribution throughout Northern cities of immense quantities of clothing infacted with yellow-fever and small-pox. Let us bear no more about the Sepoys of India or the Modecs of Oregon."

"Gov." Blackburn should deny this, if it is false, and if it is not, should hide himself from the sight of men.

the sight of men.
HIS QUALIFICATION.

laise, and if it is not, abould hide himself from the sight of men.

Elif QUALIFICATION.

Elif Revenices.

To show what the Democratic party is made of, a single fact only need be cited. They have the chosen as their tendidate to Governor, in Kentucky, Luke P. Blackburn, who is the notoriously infamous wretch who attempted to destroy the Northern people during the War by attempting into the Northern cities a wast quantity of rags and elothing infected with yellowing reason in the court records, and with this qualification be is chosen to lead the Democracy of Kentucky, and every Democratic paper in Ohio is trying the Democracy to Standard, and every Democratic paper in Ohio is trying the Democracy to Standard and the North is the standard of the standard of the standard in the court records, and with this panna act be thus rewarded? By no means. That tells the whole story.

A DEMORATO FYITE Thindships Press.

That tells the whole story.

A Yellow-Fever Blackburn has been chosen Gevernor of Kentucky, and Kentucky, contederates are happy. In proof of the thorought mainst with which they have been "conciliated toward the North, they have revarded with their infrarest office the Canadian reininge who apent his leisure in devising and carrying on measures for spreading, by infected citothing, small-pox and yellow-fever through Liseoids armies. Only a bighly conciliated toward the North, they have revarded with their infrarest office the Canadian reininge who apent his leisure in devising and carrying on measures for spreading, by infected citothing, small-pox and yellow-fever through Liseoids armies. Only a bighly conciliated toward the North, they have revarded with yellow-fever and small-pox through the North, is possible and the second of the second of

Gov. Luke Blackburn would not spread vel-low-fever in Kentucky. O no, it was only upon Yankees that he desired to send such calamities. It may have been some other Luke. If it was, why should the Kentucky owner of that name hositate to deny the positive charges made by the Cincinnati Gussite? He is now a public char-acter, and such facts are interesting.

Dr. Blackburn, the pestione feed, elected Governor of Kentucky, appears to be as blaspenous as he is brusal. He said recently that he "had done more for Kentucky than Jesus Christ."

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL SATURDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES

Struck out—Barnes, 1; Williamson, 2; Flint, 1; Quest, 1. Two-base hits—Kelly, Dalrympie, Shaffer, and

Two-base hits—Kelly, Dairympia, Shaffer, and Quest.

Three-base hits—McVey, Dickerson, and Gore. Passed balls—J. White, 2: Williamson, 3. Wild pitches—W. White, 1. Time—Three hours.

Donole plays—Peters. Quest, and Remsen, 1; Kelly, Gerhardt, and McVey, 1. Umpire—Houtz, of Cincinnati, QLEVELAND VS. BUPFALO.

mer.
Fumbled grounders—Carey and Richardson.
Fumbled grounders—Carey and Richardson.
Wild throws—Gaivin and Force.
Passed balls—Konnedy. 1; Clapp. 1.
Wild pitch—Gaivin, 1.
Balls called—McCormick, 130; Gaivin, 82.
Strikes called—McCormick, 33; Gaivin, 13.
Errors—Cleveland, 3; Buffalo, 6.
Time—Two hours and fitteen minutes.
Umpire—Pratt.

PROVIDENCE VS. SYRACUSE. 

Umpire—Bradler.
BOSTON VS. TROY.
BOSTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Bostons, 6; Troy, 1 SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The Omsha base-ball club was defeated by the Knickerbockers to-day 3 to 0.

THE TRIGGER

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—N. C. Hosdais, Esq.: In response to your challenge in Sunday's Tringung to shoot a match of fifty-birds, for which the to shoot a match of fifty birds, for which the loser is to pay, I hereby accept the same, the distance to remain optional with yourself. I would suggest, to make it more interesting, that we also shoot for a small consideration, the winner to donate the same to the Home of the Friendless, or any other charitable institution which you may select.

G. N. LEDSTON, 76 East Madison street.

THE TURF.

QUINCY, ILL.
QUINCY, ILL. Aug. 10.—The Quincy Fair Association of the Great Western Trotting Circuit announces the 2:19 race off, and a free-for-all purse of \$1,000, barring Rarus, Hopeful, and Proteine, in its place. The \$2,000 purse, freefor-all, stands. Great interest is shown in the coming races at Quincy Sept. 9 to 12, and the prospect of a successful meeting is very prom-ising. The entries close Aug. 16.

IRON, STEEL, AND TIN.
Youngstown, O., Aug. 10.—The Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers closed their fifth annual session here last night. Joseph Bishop was re-elected President, William Martin Secretary, and Edward McGinnis Tressurer. Adjourned to meet at Pittaburg the first Taesday in August, 1880.

DIPHTHERIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 10.—Diphtheria has been very prevalent this season in this city,—one to four deaths per week on an average. In the First Ward forty cases were reported vesterday.—We desperate cases in one family.

In the First Ward forty cases were reported yesterday,—five desperate cases in one family.

Col. Theo. Hyatt, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, is stooping at the Gardner House, in this crty. His in-titution unites with thorough enental culture an efficient military system, in which all cadets are trained to habits of order, detail; and punctuality. The circular evidences the highly prosperous condition of the Academy, and the grades for the year reflect the highest credit upon the corps of cadets for general diligence in study and correct descriment.

Cos. Hyatt invites his patrons and others to valid him upon professional business.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobseco. SCHOOL FURNITURE. Largest Man'fac'rs in the World of School Desks and Apparatus. We continue to make the celebrated dovetail "Trumpu" desk—Centen'l & Paris from awards!

Also 6e kinds Globes; ps kinds Blackboards; patent.

Dustiess Erusers, Kindergarien Materiat, Maps, etc.



PRICE SOUCHIAN 25 CTS.

The popularity of with the name of the pro-prietors on the Govern-ment stamp attached to such box. Mr Solid every-where, only in boxes, as

MRS. WINDOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.

BROWN'S VERSUPULE COMFITS, by Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).

BROWN'S HOUSEMALD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and External BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

ersonal observation of rof the Home to make the admission of discredible the pensions to be Home, and disbursed cidentsily arose in the certificate No. 37, 242, me claimed a right to of the pensioner, who as was denied by Sectiation dated Jan. 31, ing., at the request of who was thea, and Board of Managers, of the question, Section of March, reviewed the Home might hold immate for the purpon and controling the im. Both before and he custom to pay the

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of the Financial Situation in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Firmer, and Rather Less ctive--Provisions Stronger--Corn in Good Demand.

### A Reaction in Wheat-Movement of Produce During the Week.

### FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

For the first time in months the Chicago banks last week ordered currency from New York. The country orders came in heavily at one time, and it seemed as if a serious drain on New York balances were to be begun immediately. But the decline in wheat arrested the movement of produce, and toward the close of the week the remittances of currency to the country has become light again. The expectation of our Chicago bankers is, however, that the amount of money that will have to be forwarded this fall to the interior for handling the crops will be unprecedented. There is much speculation as to the effects of this upon the money market and the stock speculation. The balance of the best opinion apparently inclines to the conclusion that the imports of gold from Europe will prevent any serious monetary stringency. The clearings of the Chicago banks show a large increase for last week, compared with those of the corresponding week of last year. The gain is 37,500,000 on \$10,600,000. The discount market has been quiet, with rates at 4@6 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time. Local securities have been in demand. Sales include Chamber of Commerce at 60, West Division Railway stock at 170, Cook County 5s at 102½, Lincoln Park 7s at 107, and West Chicago 7s at 106½.

Foreign payment for the immense amounts of American breadstuffs to be sent abroad this year will be made, the New York Tribune thinks, in three ways: by some abatement in the prices of foreign products, to induce larger

thinks, in three ways: by some abatement in the prices of foreign products, to induce larger purchases; by some sales of American railroad and other corporate and municipal securities; and by some shipments of specie. Happily the Bank of England now holds an unprecedented stock of colo, and it is the feeling among the ablest financiers of that country that considerable exports of specie would not now be a misfortune. In the absence of special exertions to prevent such a movement, it seems likely to grow large. It is no longer possible for England and Germany to pay this country by send-ing \$20,000,000 of bonds, as has been done in recent years. Nor are American railroad se-curities, of the kind that can be advantageously sold here, lightly esteemed by foreign

The tankers who are placing the new \$3,000,-000 5 per cent Baltimore & Ohlo bonds have sold three-fourths of them, and raised the price of

the rest to 108%.

The last week in July was a busy one at the The last week in July was a busy one at the Bodie Mines. At one point, where the new ledge of Standard Consolidated was crosscut, it was found to be thirty-seven feet in width. The work of putting up the new building at the pld incline shaft of the Standard is advancing rapidly. The Consolidated Pacific, also, are erecting hoisting works and putting their new machinery in position. The Belvidere, McClinton, and University have each started new shafts. The Bodie Consolidated is taking out plenty of ore from both the second and third levels. The Red Cloud struck ledges in both the east and west crosscuts of the 400 level. The interest in Tiogra continues. The Noondays are building their new thirty-stamp mill, which will be the largest in the district, and which will be running within three months. shafts. The Bodie Consolidated is taking out plenty of ore from both the second and third levels. The Red Cloud struck ledges in both the east and west crosscuts of the 400 level. The interest in Tiogra continues. The Noondays are building their new thirty-stamp mill, which will be the largest in the district, and which will be the largest in the district, and which will be running within three months. It is stated positively in San Francisco tlat the Bulwer consolidated will also commence the crection of a mill at the mouth of the tunnel within the month. During the month of July pullion shipments from the Bodie district were: Standard, \$104,020; Bodie, \$62,578; total, \$166.599. The last shipment was made July 25 of Bodie builion valued at \$18,753.

The Guunisco Mining, Milling & Smelting Company have filed articles of incorporation at Denver, Col. Capital stock, \$500,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$25 each. Business is to be carried on in Gunnison County, with offices

The Guunison Mining, Milling & Smelting Company have filed articles of incorporation at Denver, Col. Capital stock, \$500,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$25 each. Business is to be carried on in Gunnison County, with offices at Pitkin (formerly Quartzville) and Leadville.

The Albion has levied an assessment of 10 cents, the Champion one of 5 cents, and the Original Keystone ope of 25 cents per share.

The Eureka Consolidated shipped bullion to the amount of 52,075 lbs on July 30.

The Silver King shipped 10,000 lbs of concentrations to San Francisco July 28.

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ve france
ussian thelers
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inish doubloons
sian roubles, paper
strian florins, pager

104 Washington-st.,
BUTS AND SELLS
NOTES,
BONDS,

CITT SCRIP.

IRA J. MASON.
Life insurance agent,
ovyres for sale
500,000 30 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONDS,
500,000 25 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONDS,
500,000 15 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONDS,
500,000 10 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONDS,
500,000 10 YEARS ÆTSA LIFE BONDS.

IRA HOLMES.

GENERAL BROKER.

SE WASHINGTON-ST.

Ess for Sale.

COK LOUNTY BONDS,

COK LOUNTY BONDS,

THIRD BATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFI
CAYE.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER

trations to San Francisco July 28.	Mariposa, prd 102% C. & A 94
The first shipment of bullion, valued at \$8,000,	Adams Express104 C. & A. pfd 116
was received from the Mariposa Mine at San	Wells, F. & Co 98 Onto & Miss 104
Francisco on the 28th ultimo.	T C Process 44 A & P Telegraph 364
GOVERNMENT RONDS.	Mariposa, prd   102% C. & A   94
Bid. Asked.	Erie 27% H. & St. Joe 19%
C. S. de of '81 104% 104%	Erie, pfd 52 H. & St. Joe, pfd 4214
C. S. new 5s of '81, ex int 102% 103	Harlem 155 Canada Southern 59%
U. S. new 41/28, ex int 105% 10616	Michigan Central 84% Louisville & N 02%
U. S. 4 per cent coupons 101% 102%	Panama
POREIGN EXCHANGE.	Take Shore 871 St I. & San Fran 1012
Sixty days, Sight/	Illinois Central 90 St. L. &S. F., pfd 13%
Sterling 483 485	Cleve. & Pittsburg. 99  St L.&S. F., 1st pfd 29%
Belgium 52214 520	Northwestern 77 St. L., K.C. & N'n. 20%
France 522% 520	Northwestern, pfd., 98% St., L. K. C. & N. pfd 56%
Switzerland 5221/2 520	C., C., C. & I
Switzerland 522% 520  Germany 94% 95  Holland 40 40%	New Jersey Cent., 504 Union Fac. bonds. 10078
Augusta 40	St Pant 674 U. P. Sinking-Fds . 116
VOFWAY 974	STATE BONDS.
Sweden 27%	Thereases de old 20 Wiering de new 90
Denmark 27%	Tennessee 6s, old 50 Vitginia 6s, 100
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	Tennessee 6s, old 30 Tennessee 6s, new 31 Virginia 6s, old 28
Starting Sixty days. Sight. 479% 481% France 527%@528%	SAN FRANCISCO.
Sterling 479% 481%	SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Following were the
	closing quotations at the Stock Board:
LOCAL SECURITIES.	
Bid. Asked.	Alpha
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892*1131/2 *1131/2	Alta
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898*115 *115% Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884	Best & Beicher 18% Savage 12%
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892*1141/4 *1141/4	Bullion 6% Sierra Nevada 41
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895*115% *115%	California 5% Union Consolidated 46%
Chicago Municipal 6s	Chollar & Potosi 6% Yellow Jacket 17
Chicago West Town 7s *106%	Consol. Virginia 5% Bodie 11%
Chicago West Town 5s 1011/4 *1021/4	Fureka Con 143 [mperja]
Chicago Water Loan 68*108 *108%	Exchequer 6% Martin White 3%
Chicago Lincoln Park 76*106 *107 Chicago South Park 78*105 *106%	Gould & Curry 9% Mono 8%
Chicago South Park 68	Grand Prize 4 Independence 2%
Chicago West Park 7s 108 *107	H. & N 13% Consolidated Pacific 7
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) 19% 10%	Builion
Chicago Municipal 7a, 1892. *1134. *1154. *1154. *1165. *1164. *1165. *1	Justice 3% haymond a biy
ecrip) 94% 95 Cook County 7s 9113 9103%	ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
Cook County (short) 7s	New ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Sight exchange on
Cook County 5s	New York, 1/4 premium.
City Railway (South Side) 1671/2 170	Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.
Otty Railway (West Side) ex-div 165 170	POREIGN.
City Railway do 7 per cents*106 *108%	LONDON, Aug. 9.—Consols, 97 9-16.
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	American securities-Illinois Central, 9314:
Chamber of Commerce 60 61	Pennsylvania Central, 4114; Reading, 20%; Erie.
Traders' Insurance	28%; preferred, 54.
the companies researched as a series of the light of country.	United States Bonds-New 5s, 105%; 41/s,
*And interest.	109%; 48, 105%.
COUN QUOTATIONS.	PARIS, Aug. 9.—Rentes, 82f 50c. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The bullion withdrawn from
Following are Chicago quotations for coins:	LONDON, Aug. 9.—The buillion withdrawn from
Trade dollars 97%	the Bank of England on balance vesterday
Marion (full weight) 85	(£25,000) was all for the United States
Mexican (full weight) 85 Sovereigns 4.80	The Times says that the silver market was
Napoleons.	strong vesterday, and improved by the state-
Pwenty marks 4.70	ment that Germany is willing to negotiate with
Napoleons 3.80 Pecaty marks 4.70 Five frames 85 Prussian thaters 65	the United States concerning a bi-metallic
Prussian thaters	standard.
Holland guelders	The state of the s

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

Friday. Saturday.

Mess pork. \$ 1.2% \$ 8.17%

Lard. \$ 1.2% \$ 8.17%

Lard. \$ 3.37% \$ 5.40

Shoniders, boxed. \$ 3.37% \$ 3.37%

Short ribs, boxed. \$ 4.35 \$ 4.40

Whitey. 1.04 1.04

Whest. \$ 84% \$ 84%

Corn. \$ 23% \$ 23%

Rys. 49% \$ 49%

Barley (September) 73 70

Live hogs. \$ 0.0023.80 \$ 3.0023.80

Cattle. \$ 2.0065.25 \$ 2.0065.25

The Iollowing were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twesty-four hours ending at 7 0\*45ck on Saturday morning, with comparisop.

1879. 1878. 1879. 1879.

Profit of the trade of the profit for and the first of th	G. meats, Ibs.		CHICA	236   exp
CHABLES HENROTIN,	Beef, tos Beef, bris Pork, bris	150 4 24 000 4 700	209 580	2 the 157 Not 155 mai
City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds. Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds. Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds. West Division Rallway 7 per cent Cartificates of I debtedness in sums to suit.	Butter, lbs Live hogs, No. Cattle, No Sheep, No Hides, lbs. Highwines, bris	237, 783 252, 001 10, 820 11, 415 2, 876 2, 137 284 1, 388 151, 733 162, 780 50 50 285, 241 152, 708	47,500 27,0 287,240 189,2 3,120 4,0 2,926 2,5 173 122,210 116,5 146,961 202,6	271 gres 098 of 947 are 725 ble 560 cult
A. O. SLAUGHTER, BANKER AND BROKER,	Potstoes, bu Coai, tons Hay, tons Lumber, m ft Salt, bris	99 2, 160 13, 080 4, 384 20 30 7, 858 5, 330 2, 625 2, 171 7, 408 7, 300	2,771 1,8 800 5 4,040 2,9	98 corr
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrant Member of New York Stock Exchange.	bu cats. The following	from store during 8,433 bu wheat, 2 ing grain was insp	,019 bu corn, 7	plea plea that that
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.	winter wheat, do, 4 cars reje 1 car mixed, 9	Saturday mornin 30 cars No. 2 do cted, 8 cars no g cars No. 1 spring	o, 19 cars No. rade (73 winter , 84 cars No.	3 imp 3 ing ), 2 Cus
UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,	grade (123 spr 399 cars and 12 (658 corn); 20	3 do, 5 care rejoing); 189 cars h 1,100 bu No. 2 do, 8 cars white oats,	70 cars rejecte 20 cars No.	d Rhu 2 Jack
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOW INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.  No notice required to draw money.  G. M. WILSON, Cashier.	oats); 4 cars rejected, 1 car Total (984 cars 85,128 bu win	s rejected, 6 car No. 1 rye, 30 cars no grade (38 rye) ), 425,000 bu. ter wheat, 15,197	No. 9 do, 3 car ; 2 cars barley inspected out bu spring, 439	y. Ho
### THEST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,  OFFERS FOR SALE  WATER BONDS. \$1.00  WEST TOWN BONDS. 10,00  COOK COUNTY 75. 38,00  SOUTH PARK 64. 38,00  COOK COUNTY 55. 55.00	The following of breadstuffs the past week,	i,227 bu oats, 14,73 ig were the receipt and live stock at t and for the corre d:	s and shipment his point durin	some in the mark
JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,	Receipts-	Aug. 9, A	og. 2, Aug. 10 1879, 1878. 13, 800 32, 37 5, 284 429, 22 6, 363 2, 295, 24	produ
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.  UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE.  CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.	Wheat, bu Corn, bu Oats, bu Rye, bu Barley, bu Live hoga, No. Cattle, No Shipments	54.511 6	5, 284 429, 22 6, 363 2, 295, 24 3, 891 615, 32 6, 369 115, 78 6, 368 12, 56 19, 155 63, 35 6, 923 19, 90	Land
WILLIAM O, COLE. 105 Washington-st.	Flour, bris Wheat, bu Corn, bu	901, 792 83 1, 697, 067 1, 48	1, 243 454, 780 0, 576 85, 429	Hama Hama Sidea
CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS of ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND COLORADO. Offers and inquiries solicited.	The followin	6,996 25,668 2 9,043 1 g table shows the	8,586 7,260 8,363 24,173 1,785 9,813 e exports from	Should Sh
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LeSaile-st. WAS POR SALE: CITY BAILWAY STOCK.	ing last, with c	omparisons: Aug. 9, July: 1879. 1873 40,730 62.	31, Aug. 8, 3. 1878. 021 12,410	Total Lard. Hams.
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. INVESTMENT BONDS.	firmer Saturda	2,248,000 1,678, 494,965 617, produce markets by, but with rationer bri higher, at	485 930, 282 were generally her less doing.	Maria si bris si se 15
We are constant buyers and sellers of all the issues of U. S. BONDS. Also, other good Securities.	for September Lard closed 734 5.4314 for Sept	and \$8.25@8.27% c per 100 lbs high tember and \$5.45 d 23%c higher, at	for October. er, at \$5.40@ for October.	8. 25; 7. 90. stead; Augu 8. 27;
30,000 Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds. \$10,000 Hyde Fark 7 per cents. \$10,000 Lows 7 per cent School Bonds. \$10,000 Countr and Town 7 per cent Bonds. \$55,000 Fulton County, Ill., 8 per cents. Deal in Foreign Exchange. PRESTON, KEAN & CO Bankers,	tember. Spring 84%c for Aug Winter wheat c	wheat closed %0 ust and 84%c f losed firm at above ed %c higher, at	3%c higher, at or September. at 94c for No. 2	were Landeman
BY TELEGRAPH.	34%c for Sept closing at 231%c easy at 491%c	ember. Oats we cash or September mont seller September.	re 1/2 lower, ar. Rye closed h. Barley was	tembe at \$5. \$5. 35 closed Augus
NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Governments inactive. Railroad bonds weak. Bar silver here is 111%. Subsidiary silver coin	market was fair for common to	ly active and firm, choice. Hogs we 8.80 for light, and	at \$2.50@4.75 re in fair de-	@5.38 Mm. 100 lb
M@1 per cent discount.  State bonds dull.  The stock market was irragular and unsettled.  t the opening prices advanced 1/6% per cent,	The steadier f tially due to the new business be	eeling in the ma fact of its being S ing ordinarily trans week. Some	sturday, little	ber, a
at soop after a weak feeling set in, and there as a decline of a 1/2/15/ per cent. This was blowed by an advance of 1/2/15/ per cent, and ill later by another reaction. On the final	large enough to seemed to be chi	to fill, and their absorb the officefly made by the l were disposed of	number was erings, which ongs, and the	Loose
adings speculation assumed a steadier tone, and the closing prices were 1/6 for per cent above the lowest figures of the day.  Transactions, 189,000 shares: 6,400 Erie, 36,000	culty, though a upward tendency the premium on	carcity of vessel y in freights ten futures, in corn a premium in the	-room and an ded to widen and wheat, and	Do, Adugus Long boxed hams,
ake Shore, 40,000 Northwest common, 1,400 referred, 20,000 St. Paul common, 1,100 pre- rred, 2,500 Wabash, 11,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 ew Jersey Central, 6,700 Michigan, Central,	In most depart	ments the recen enough to ma pause, especia	t decline bas ke operators	hams, for 16 6%@7 Bacc 4%c fo hams,
800 Union Pacific. 1,400 C., C., C. & I., 2,800 C. & I. C., 1,000 Hannibal & St. Jo, 1,100 hio & Mississippi, 13,000 Western Union, 500 Pacific Mail, 4,400 St. Louis, Kansas City Northern, 2,300 Indianapolis, Cincinnati &	hogs and when in both seems perhaps in the co	at. The excessive to have received case of wheat to carance of the ne	d a check, or have died off	for good BEE \$10.75 for har
Northern.  Money market active at 3@7, closing easy at 3. rime mercantile paper, 3@4.  Sterling exchange, sixty days, 482; sight, 484.	alize immediatel There is plenty may have begun	y to pay off harv to come forward, to realize the i	est expenses. but holders act that it is	5%@5:
The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, \$5,655,000; specie, decrease, 8,300; legal-tenders, decrease, \$7,291,600; de- sits, decrease, \$1,540,500; circulation, increase, 7,300; reserve, decrease, \$6,862,775.	days, and by do on themselves. seem to think the	ing so seriously The majority hat prices have a movement	reduce prices of operators now receded	looking did not one rou better t brls wit
The banks now nold \$6,752,050 in excess of eir legal requirements.  **GOVERNMENTS**.  **upons of 1881 104% New 4 per cents 101% W 58 102% Currency 6s 121% W 44/38 108	about equally p	probable, and the mous, though the perating with an	e bears are ere are still	on priv
## 4/5	Lake freights vive in the afternorates, carriers g	were quiet on 'Cha on, and very firm enerally asking were not willing	at Friday's	XX Mir XX We XX exp X sprin X expor Superfir
cific Mail 15% Terre Haute 93 priposa 101 Terre Haute pfd 16% priposa pfd 102% C. & A 94 lams Express 104 C. & A pfd 116 ella, F. & Co 98 Onto & Miss 16%	Few vessels were lo was taken a quoted at 5c. Tr	wer-class vessels ready to load. C t 4%c, and when brough to New 1	at full rates. orn to Buffa- t to do was Tork by lake	Patents Rye nor BRAN- decline
BERTPESS. 46% Del. L. & West. 59% S. Express. 44 A. & P. Telegraph. 38% Y. Central. 19% C. B. & Q. 18% ie. 27% H. & St. Joe. 19% ie. pfd. 52 H. & St. Joe. pfd. 42% riem. 155 Canada Southers. 592	and canal was of 1114c for wheat.  14c for corn. Rai per 100 lbs on gra	Through to Bos il freights were in to New York.	for corn and ton quiet at quoted at 25c Through to	tons at ! Conn- per ton
## STOCKS.  U. Tel 9834 St. Paul. pfd 9534 sicksilver 14 wabash 37% micksilver pfd. 4034 fort Wapash 37% micksilver pfd. 4034 fort Wapash 37% micksilver pfd. 4034 fort Wapash 37% micksilver pfd. 1634 fort Wapash 116 fort Wapash 1	Liverpool was q 58% c on lard and *Dry goods meet the season, and the	meats.  t with a generous he market mainta	demand for ined the firm	SPRIN stronger and clos while th
eve. & Pittsburg. 99	for boots and sho as before, though vance when the fa	characterizing it. es is increasing. I there will no do all trade shall he	The inquiry Prices remain ubt be an ad- we got fairly	lower, be pears to the week The she least lar
nnessee 6s, old 30 Virginis 6s, new 29 nnessee 6s, new 31 Missouri 6s 105	under way. The for staple and i good. Dealers i fruits report	grocery market was fancy lines. Trace in foreign and do a continued fai	as firm both de continues omestic dried r demand,	take in a three da quotatio present. in future
SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 9.—Following were the sing quotations at the Stock Board:	with most verifirm. Prunes, ap vancing. Nuts al	rieties ruling ples, and peaches so were very firm,	decidedly are still ad- with Brazils	ste exc low 8 peared some of
pha 24 Mexican 27 ta 5½ Ophir 35 sleher 5½ Overman 9½ sat & Belcher 18½ Savare 12½	and peanuts quot steady. There wa	ed higher. Fish was a liberal movem prices, choice qua	ere quiet and ent in butter lities, owing	which of the 85c, as and cle 85%c,

steady. There was a liberal movement in butter at fully sustained prices, choice qualities, owing to their comparative scarcity, being specially firm. The cheese trade remains quiet, with prices only fairly sustained. There was a firm market for tobacco. Bagging was unchanged. Oils and paints remained quiet as previously quoted. No changes were noted in the coal and wood markets.

Lumber was firm at both yards and docks, and better prices were obtained for cargoes. The yard price on dimension stuff was held higher. The offerings affoat were light, and nearly all sold before 2 o'clock. Receivers, think the receipts will be a little larger this week. Wood and propursors were steady and onice. The other

broom-corn were steady and quiet. Timothy seed was lower and unsettled, large offerings by the country being the supposed cause of the drop. Flax seed was quiet, and other descriptions nominal. Hides were easy. The sales of potatoes were again small on the street, the farmers in the neighborhood having

street, the farmers in the neighborhood having possession of the bulk of the city trade. Poultry was dull and easy under big offerings. Green fruits were selling rather freely at former prices. Apples were weak under big offerings. Pesches were scarce, and receivers do not espect many till the fruit in the northern half of the Michigan shore fruit district is ripe. A ew car-loads of peaches have been received from the East.

Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the Port of Chicago during the week endings. Saturday, Aug. 9, 1879;

the Port of Chicago during the week ending saturday, Aug. 9, 1879;
Cless of goods.
Value.

Cless of goods.
Value.

Cless of goods.
Value.

Cless of goods.

Solver of goods.

... \$89, 377 \$45,325.20

ration of the puzzle as to what becomes of rpins, namely: that it only exists on paper? as is more difficult than to get accurate estimates of the yield of crops, and, eareful as the ican Department of Agriculture may be, a deal must be left to the haphazard estimates of armers. Now, as the American farmers it to brag about their crops, it is highly probatic the estimates of the Department of Agriculture as to the produce of the land are much than the actual resility.

Substitute English exchange says: other English exchange says:
lish meat is charged 50s a ton by the rallway
mies coming from Liverpool to London; but
can meat goes for 25s a ton, and American
is charged a third less than English. No
is made of it, although the railway comare breakers of the law in doing so. They
that the trade in American meat is so large
ley can afford to carry at lower rates, and
they charged higher it would be sent by sea,
stem is one of differential duties, illegally
d on Englishmen, with the effect of repressglish agriculture.

GOODS RECHUMD AT CHICAGO GOODS RECEIVED AT CHICAGO
n-House Aug. 9: Judson & Co., 3 bales
ng; Kalman Bros., 2 cases cigars; Culver,
Hoyne & Co., 4 casks ink; Vergho,
g & Co., 24 cases toys, etc.; F. & E.
25 pkgs earthenware. Collections, BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged.
Lots are filled at quotations. Big orders are scarce. The crop in some parts of Kansas is reported to be looking poorly. In Central Illinois the prospects are said to be excellent: PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

PRODUCTS—Were quiet, except in lard, was in good demand for October delivery, a market ruled firmer all round, though siled it dull. There was no material change advices from Europe, but the local hog was quoted firmer on light grades, and a steady reduction of our local stocks at a light harmitished. ch is gratifying to holders. ring were the reported shipments of from this city: Good to choice dairy 13@15
Medium 9@11
Inferior to common 4@ 8
BAGGING—There was a fairly active demand for the different lines, and a steady and firm set of Week end Since Since Aug. 7. Nov. 1. Nov. 1. 5, 465 13, 192 150 6, 648 3, 779 3, 668 175 11, 058 251 13, 520 1, 012 123 60, 190 2, 050 497 280, 730 570, 246 6, 705 179, 130 173, 707 116, 656 687, 126 21, 854 4, 818 901, 946 123, 271 14, 028 675 514, 223 14, 031 2, 792 er pkgs... s w't, Ibe-8 W't, lbs—
5, 903, 062 216 385, 670 197, 482, 860
3, 828 096 170, 626, 433 143, 410, 155
10, 900, 592 415, 735, 671, 357, 900, 944
1, 540, 690 64, 685, 725 67, 979, 197 Ponk—Advanced 5@ 7½c per bri from the rices of Friday. Sales were reported of 50 4 at \$8.15; 3.500 bris seller September at 8.20, 5.500 bris seller September at 8.20, 5.500 bris seller Cotober at \$8.17%@ 103.000 bris seller Cotober at \$8.17%@ 103.000 bris seller the year at \$7.87%@ 104.12, 050 bris. The market closed at \$8.17%@8.25 for cash, \$8.17%@8.20 for \$8.17%@8.20 for September, and \$8.25@ or October. Seller the year closed lower at 7.90@7.92%. Prime mess and extra mess tirely nominal.

—Advanced 7%c per 100 lbs, under a better chiefly in the latter part of the sestion fill bris. Sales were reported of 750 at \$5.35@5.37%, 3.750 tcs seller September \$5.35@5.37%, 12.000 tcs seller September \$5.40%5.42% prox 50 tcs. The market run at \$5.40%5.42% prox \$5.40 for seller \$5.40%5.42% for September, and \$5.35% ber. The year closed nominally at \$5.32% Wilmington. 3.00
EGGS—Were in good request and firm. Fresh
lots were scarce, and sold at 9c. Candled packages brought less money.
FISH—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, and were steady. There was
only a moderate demand at the quotations given Were rather quiet, but about 2½c per igher. There was a moderate inquiry for ares, and some shipping demand for the lift apparently nothing doing in export les were reported of 2,315,000 ibs short \$4.20 spot, \$4.17\delta (20 seller Septem-\$4.20\delta (2) \$4.20 seller Septem-\$4.20\delta (2)\$4 seller October. The close of the leading cuts of meats were about Fat family, new, 1/2-brl .... Shoul- Short L. & S. Short clears. clears. ...... **32.** 17½ **34.** 20 **34.** 25 **34.** 35 st. .... 3. 17½ **4.** 17½ **4.** 25 **4.** 30 mber. 3. 22½ **4.** 20 **4.** 30 **4.** 40 oced. 3. 37½ **4.** 40 **4.** 45 **4.** 55 boxed... 3.374 4.40 4.45 4.55 ears quoted at \$4.17½ loose, and \$4.37½ Cumberlands. 4½@5c boxed; long cut @8½c; sweet-pickled hams. 7½@7½c 15 average; green hams, same averages, green shoulders. 3c. quoted at 4½@4½c for shoulders. 4½@ short fibs. 5½@5c for clears, 8½@9c for canvased and packed.

—Was quiet at 4½@5c for white, 420½c yellow, and 3½@4c for brown.

—Was quiet at \$9.75@10.00 for mess. 11.00 for extra mess, and \$19.00@19.50 -Was nominal at 5%@5%c for city and BREADSTUFFS. —Was dull and steady. There was some round by shippers, but the prices named lite suit their views in most cases, though lot was taken. The local trade was little s partly at \$5. 15, and 1, 200 bags springs terms. The following were the closing Vas more active, and steady, the recent ring brought out a better demand. Sales as at \$7.75 per ton on track, and 120 5@8.00 free on board cars. L-Sales were 10 tons coarse at \$13.20 track, and 10 tons at \$13.00 to arrive. s—Sales were 10 tons at \$9, 50.
WHEAT—Was moderately active and stronger. The market for next month advanced 1e, and closed 4c above the latest quotation of Friday, while this month only closed 4c higher. The British markets were quiet. Liverpool being quoted id lower, but New York was firmer, and our stock appears to have decreased some 230,000 but during the week under a rather free shipping movement. The short interest seemed to consider itself at least large enough for safety, and was disposed to take in a reef, the course of the market for two or three days being widely regarded as a sign that quotations have gone about low enough for the present. This accounted for the relative strength in futures. Shippers were not disposed to operate except at an increased difference below September prices, and there appeared to be little long buying, while some of the longs sold rather freely at the advance. Which resulted in a partial decline in the latter part of the session. Seller September opened at 84% 85c, elsowing at 85%. Seller they was was quite at 84% 85%. Sold safety, 28,000 hu No. 2 red stater closing with cash No. 2, at 84%. No. 3 closed in at 76c. Soot sales were reported of 800 but No. 1 at 185% 85% 56c; 28,000 but No. 2 red at 84% 88%; A. 3 closed in at 76c. Soot sales were reported of 800 but No. 1 at 185% 85% 56c; 28,000 but No. 2 red at 84% 88%; A. 3 closed in at 76c. Soot sales were reported of 800 but No. 1 at 185% 85% 56c; 28,000 but No. 2 red at 84% 88% and 1000 seller seller should be sufficiently and the sufficient of the sufficient should be sufficiently seller from under a light demand, declining \$6c, though there was falling off in receipts, which was attributed to wat weather in the Southwest. The market closed at 93% c for No. 2 red, and about 900 for No. 2 winter. Spot sales were reported of 8.800 but No. 1 and 2 red, and about 900 for No. 2 winter. Spot sales were reported of 8.800 but No. 3 to at 84% and 100 but No. 2 red, seller August, and 100 but No. 2 winter at 89% 600 sold at 24% 600 but No. 2 and there was faller at the seller August, and 100

... 3.00@ ... 1.00@ ... 75@ ... 4.50@ No. 1 bay, kits 1.00@ 1.25
Family kits 75@ 1.00
George's coefish, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs 4.00 4.75
Summer-cured cod, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs 6.00 4.75
Dressed cod 1.00 lbs 6.00 6.75
Labrador herring, splif, bris 6.25
Labrador herring, round, bris 5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, \$\psi\$-bris 3.50
Smoked halibut 11
Scaled herring, \$\psi\$ box 300 32
California salmon, \$\psi\$-bris 14.00
California salmon, \$\psi\$-bris 7.25
FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was reported good for the time of year, and the general tenor of prices was firm. Eastern apples were quoted 4c higher. Nuts continue firm, and in Brazils and peanuts we note a further advance. We revise our list as follows:

FOREIGN. PORRIGN. 12 @ 94@ 44@ Brazils
Pecans.
Wilmington péanuts, new
Tennessee peanuts, new
Virginia peanuts
GREEN FRUITS—Were plenty an Virginia peanuts. 64.6 64
GREEN FRUITS—Were bienty and in fair request. Peaches are scarce yet, but pears, grapes, apples, and berries are coming forward freely. The Michigan peaches now arriving are poor, but it is expected the northern part of the fruit section will produce some fine fruit:
Blackberries, \$\psi\$ case of 16 qts. \$1.200 1.35
Apples, \$\psi\$ br. 1.50\omega 2.00
Watermelons, \$\psi\$ case of 16 qts. \$1.200 2.00
Watermelons, \$\psi\$ case of 16 qts. \$1.50\omega 2.00
Muskmelons, \$\psi\$ crate. 40\omega 65
Peaches, \$\psi\$ box or basket. 55\omega 1.00
Eastern peaches, per box. 2.00\omega 2.25
Grapes, \$\psi\$ b. 60\omega 7
Pears, per box. 60\omega 72
Lemons, \$\psi\$ box 6.00\omega 7.00
California pears, per box. 3.50\omega 4.00
California pears, \$\psi\$ box 3.50\omega 4.00
California pears, \$\psi\$ box 3.50
Cali Mendaling, Java.
O. G. Java.
Mocha
Costa Rica
Rio, fatcy golden
Rio, fatcy golden Rio, faccy golden
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice
Rio, good
Rio, fair
Rio, fair
Rio, common
Rio, roasting
SUGARS,
Patent cut loaf Patent cut losf.

Crushed.

Granulated.

Powdered.

A standard

A No. 2 Chicatta ginger.

True Biue.

Blue lilv

White lilv.

Savon imperial

German mottled.

Peach blossom

Tos Rose.

HAY—Was quiet, the receipts being lifew lots were sold at the quotations:

No. 1 timothy.

\$11.50

Mixed do.

Upland prairie.

No. 1.

\$5.56 \$11.50@12.00 10.50@11.00 9.00@ 9.50 

Blaine, 150 degrees test
Lard, extra
Lard, No. 1
Lard, No. 2
Linsed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached.
Sperm.
Nestsfoot oil, strictly pure
Nestsfoot oil, strictly pure
Nestsfoot oil, No. 1
Bank oil. Mess pork—Sales 500 bris at 38.1314@8.15 for September. Wheat—270,000 bu at 8414@841/c for August, 8414@85c for September, and 851/c for October. Winter wheat—15,000 bu at 9314@931/c for September. Corn—25,000 bu at 341/c for September, and 341/c for October. Wheat was stronger in the afternoon, selling at 85%@85%c for September, and closing at the outside. It was understood that the market developed strength in consequence of reports that the yield per acre in Minneauta was smaller than it had been estimated to be previous to the harvest. LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. | CHICAGO. | Cattle. | Monday | 3,826 | Tuesday | 3,893 | Wednesday | 4,451 | Thursday | 3,513 | Friday | 3,876 | Saturday | 1,200 | Saturday | 1,

MORNING CALL.

LATER.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sheep. 1,451 641 670 1,115 68, 641 62, 318 69, 118 57, 538 53, 105 67, 039 3,423 4,176 4,792 5,055 3,120 175 Total ..... 7.860 348 20, 566 The Kansae City Price Current of Aug. 7 says:
We are indebted to the Hon. James Williams,
State Auditor of Ohio, for an advanced sheet of
his assessment, snowing the number of live stock
taxed in his State for 1879, and comparisons for
1878: 1878: 1879. 1878. 1879. Cattle ... 1,630,004 1,568,878 •01,126 Hogs ... 2,041,649 2,341,411 †290,762 Sheep ... 4,287,261 3,909,604 \$257,557 Horses and mules. 730,642 740,200 †9,558 \*Increase.

The number of bogs show a conspicuous falling off as compared with last year. This heavy deeline in the hog crop in the largest hog State in the "Union." is fraught with more than ordinary significance. It is numistakable evidence that the States east of the Mississippi are finding hog raising less profitable than farming and are devoting more attention to other classes of agriculture. While there has been a heavy falling off in the hog business in the States east of us, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa are steadily gaining as hog States, and it is very apparent that the trans-Mississippi country is fast becoming the great hog growing

section of America.

CATTLE—During the opening days of the week the market was dull and heavy, but trade improved later and prices firmed up. On Wednesday, finding that the supply was likely to fall some few thousand short of the previous week, buyers took hold with more confidence, and prices advanced 10 @15c all around. Under a continued good demand from the different classes of buyers the advance was sustained to the close. Monday's and Tuesday's receipts were poor in quality, there being a very lamited number of cattle good enough to send East, but on the following two days there was a liberal aprinkling of fat cattle, the best of which were taken for shipment abroad, at \$5.00@5.37½. The receipts embraced a large number of Texans, which were in good local demand, at \$2.00@5.37½. The receipts embraced a large number of Texans, which were in good local demand, at \$2.00@5.30. Few Western cattle were offered, the run of that class having been checked by the unsatisfactory course of prices during the previous week. There was more inquiry for stockers than for a long time before, and better prices prevailed. Saturday's market was fairly active and firm. There was a fair general demand, and the yards were closed at the following 

KANSAS CITT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports cattle receipts. 107; shipments, 510; steady; native shippers. \$3.50@4.50; native stockers and feeders, \$2.30@3.35; native cows, \$2.00@2.75; grass Texas, \$2.15@2.80; Colorados, \$2.50@2.90.

Hous—Receipts, 498; shipments, 324; steady; light shipping, \$3.40@3.50; mixed packing, \$3.20 @3.35.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Ang. 9.—CATTLE—Supply light; market slow and unchanged; receipts, 600; shipments, 300.

Hous—Light grades better; Yorkers and Baitimores, \$3, 600,3,75; packing. \$2,70,3,30; butchers' to fancy, \$5,402,\$3,70; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,000.

SHEEF—Unchanged; receipts, 1,300; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

\$2,500,3,90; iight, \$3,350,3,50; packing, \$3,250,5,45; butchers', \$3,450,3,60; receipts, 435; shipments, 475.

Lake, 175,000 ft common meh, 78 per cent; boards at \$7.50. st Scar M. Amazon at \$10.75, and 2,000 pickets at \$6.00.

The yard market was firm and fairly active. Several changes are noted in the list. Common stuff is firmer, 2-inch being now \$8.00@9.00, the outside the asking price of dry. Following are the Second common siding.

Flooring, first common, dressed.

Flooring, second common, dressed

Flooring, third common, dressed

Box boards, A. 13 in. and noward

Box boards, B, 13 in. and upward

Box boards. C. 1.300 1.3 2.000 2.1 1.800 1.9 ath, green...
hingles, "A" standard to extra dry
hingles, standard...
hingles, No, 1....

> BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.

1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s Gharn-wheat-winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 7d; No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 7d. Provisions-Pork, 49s. Lard, 30s 6d. Livenroot, Aug. 9.—Corron—Hardening; 65-18 @6%d; sales, 8,000 beles; speculation and export 2,000; American, 6,500

port, 2,000; American, 6,500.
ANTWERP, Aug. 9.—PETROLEUM—17f.

ANTWERP, Aug. 9.—PETROLEUM—17f.
The following were received by the Chicago
Board of Trade:
Liverpool, Aug. 9—11:30 s. m.—Flour, 9s 6d
611s 3d. Whest—Winter, 9s 2d@9s 5d; spring, 7s
10d@8s 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 7d; club, 9s 6d@10s.
Corn, 4s 7d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 30s 6d.
Liverpool, Aug. 9—1 p. m.—Flour, 12s. Wheat
dull and easier; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 2 spring,
8s 8d; No. 3 do, 7s 1ld; Corn—Good market advance necessary to buy largely; American mixed,
4s 74/4. Cargoes of coast—Wheat, dull. Core in
good demand. Pork—Western P. M., 49s. Lard,
30s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 25s 6d; short clear,
2ds.

26s.

LONDON, Aug. B.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat slow; spring, No. 3, 8s; No. 2 do, 8s 9d. Corn strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn firm; fair average American mixed, 23s 3d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn strong. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat, small.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Corrow—Quiet but firm at 11 3-10@11 5-10c; futures firm; August, 10.23c; September, 10.17c; October, 10.38c; November, 10.18c; December, 10.16c; January, 10.23c; February, 10.33c; March, 10.45c.

FLOUR—In limited demand and a shade lower; receipts, 24,000 bris; super State and Western, 83.35@4.10; common to good extra, \$4.25@4.60; good to choice, \$4.70@6.25; white wheat extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.40@6.00; St. Louis, \$4.50@6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$5.75@7.75.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter less active; spring a Grain—Wheat—Winter less active; spring a shade firmer and quiet; receipts, 235, 000 bu; No. 3 spring, 80@90c; No. 2 do, \$1.00; ungraded winter red, \$1.08\( \) 200\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.08\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.09\( \) 1.1\( \) 1.09\( \)

HATS-In good demand at full prices; yearlings, 4@10c.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but steady; Rio cargoes, 114@144q; job lots, 114@16c. Sugar—Nominally unchanged. Molasses—Duli and unchanged. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Market quiet; United, 68%c; crade, 5@5%c; refined, 6%c.
TALLOW—Steady at 5%@5%c.
RESIN—Market dull and unchanged.
TURPENTINE—Nominally unchanged.
EGOS—A shade firmer; Western, 12c.
LEATHER—A shade firmer; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 20@23c.
WOOL—Fine dull and weak; medium quiet and firm; domestic. 32@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 9@23c.
PROVISIONS—PORK—Market firmer; fiew mess, 38, 75@8, 80. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, 34, 87%; short do, 35, 12%. Lard firmer; prime steam, 35, 80. BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 7@17c.
CHEZES—Firm; Western, 4@5%c.
WHISKY—Nominal at \$1, 07.
METALS—Manafactured cooper nominal; new sheathing, 22c. Iron—Russia sheeting quiet and unchanged; Scotch pig, \$20,00@22, 50; American, \$15, 50@20, 00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 9.—Flour—Demand confined almost exclusively to choice Minnesota to meet the wants of local consumers; Minnesota extra family good, \$5.50; do choice, \$5.75; Ohio family, good, \$5.50; Indiana do, \$5.25; winter wheat, patent, \$5.75@6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@7.25. Rys flour unchanged.

Chatty Wheat.—Tomand limited to No. 2 process, \$6.00@7.25. Rye flour unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Demand limited to No. 2
Western; amber elevator, \$1.07%; No. 2 red
Western do, \$1.07%. Corn—Demand fair and
market firm; high-mixed on track. 47; yellow,
48@48%c. Oats—Market dull; new erops arriving
freely; white Western, 36@33%c.
Provisions—Market dull; prime mess beef, 12c.
Hams—Smoked. 10@12%c; pickled, 8%@fc.
Lard—Western, 6%c.
Buttzn—Nominally unchanged.
Eggs—Easy.
Chekse—Quiet; creamery, 5@5%c.
Petroleum—Market dull; refined, 6%e; crade,
5%c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and without change.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 Western 

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Floors—Quiet but steady; superfine, \$3.25@3.50; XX. \$4.25; XXX. \$4.50@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mired, 46c; yellow, 48c; white, 62@65c. Oats quiet and week at 35c.

Corn-Meal—Firm; ordinary quoted at \$2.75; choice, \$2.00.

Hay—Irregular; prime, \$19.50@20.00.

PROVINIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower at \$0.37%. Winter packed lard quiet but steady; tierce, 63/403/c; keg. 73/47%c. Balk meats quiet; shoulders, loose, \$3.70; packed, \$3.87%. Bacon sacured and firm; bacon sacurders, 4%c; clear rib, 5%: clear, 5%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, good demand at full prices; carvased, 91/4011c.

WHINKY—Market dull at \$1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime quoted at 111/4015c. Sugar—Fair demand; common to good common, 6/66%c; fair to fully fair, 6%c?c; prime to choice, 71/407%c; yellow clarified, 73/407%c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet at 43/407%c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Receipts—Flour,
17, 102 bris; wheat 87, 078 bi; corn, 8, 514 bi.

Suffments by Railhoad—Wheat, 93, 204 bil;
corn, 32, 159 bil.

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—Wheat, 254, 210 bu; corn, 65, 700 bu.
GRAIN—Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn dull; sales 2, 000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 40% dec.
Furiours—Railroad freights same as canal.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

Toledo.

Aug. 9.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. I white Michigan, \$1.00%; No. 2 do. 98c; amber Michigan, spot, 98%c; August and September, 97%c; No. 2 do. 90%c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 98%c; August, 97%c; September, 97%c; Cotober, 97%c; No. 3 red, 90%c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 98%c; rejected Wabsah, 90c; do D. & M., 50c; Western amber, 98%c; No. 2 amber lilinois, 99%c. Corn firm; high mixed, 58%c; No. 2

ot, 38%c; Angust and Ser.

Gain-wheat arm; opened and closed cash from and future waskes hard, \$1.02½; No. 27c; September, 86½c; Octobe winkes, 78½c; No. 4, 79c; Istady and unchanged; No. 2, No. 2, 25½c. Rye quiet; No. 2 spring; Occ. Phovisions—Quiet and easy is 38.10 cash. Prime steam is Hoge-Duil and nominal at SP Pagnars—Wheat to Buffalo, Recognize—Flour, 4, 500 oris SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000

ST. LOUIS. No., Aug. 9.—FL.

GRAIN-Wheat higher: No.
September: 32%(6.22%) Cetable year.
Oats lower at 22% ceasaber. Rwe dull and unchanged.
Sides: clear riba. \$4.87%;
Lard nominally \$5.37%;
Recurrer - Flour, 8.000 briscore. 41,000 bu; oats. 21,000
Suirpwanter-Flour, 11,000 bu; oats, 14
bu.

CONTRACT. Ang. 9. -Con Checken Att. Aug. 5.—Corec Flour.—Quiet.
Gnain—Wheat—Quiet. at 90 000 bu; shipments, 42.000 13%—G00c. Oats spaier, at 25% lower, at 55% for August. Bar Papovasions—Pork dull and active: current make, 85.37\* dull; nothing doing. Bacon quist. 85-64.90, and 85.20%. 25 Whisky—Active and firm to Luseked Oil—Steady and un LOUISVIL

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9. -Cor FLOUR-Quiet and weak.
GRAIN-Wheat-Quiet and words.
Octopie. Corn quiet; white
Outs quiet; new white, 27c
steady at 54c.
HAY-Nominal. HAY—Nominal.

Pavorsions—Pork quiet be
Lard quiet but steady; choice
keg. % fe. Bulk meats stea
clear rib. 4% 64% c. Bacon
rib. \$4.87%; clear, \$5.25.

11с. WHISKY-\$1.03. BOSTO:
BOSTO:
BOSTO:
BOSTO:
BOSTO:
BOSTO:
GNAIN-Corn-Steady and
low, 400,50c. Oats in mode
and extra white, 420,44c. N
3 white and No. 2 mixed, 396
arriva, 340,36c. Rye nomina
RECEIPTS-Flour, 3, 600 br
wheat, 32, 000 bu.

KANSAS C Current reports wheat receip ments, 18,636 bu; Armer; Ns 3 cash, 81c; August, 814 12,876 bu; shipments, 9,291 274c; August, 28c.

INDIANAP INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—Ga 9 red. 929090; Aug.ust, 9114 at 34c. Oats steady at 2214c clear rib, \$4.30. Lard, 5%c OSWEG Osweso, Aug. 8.—Grain— Duluth spring, \$1.08@1.08. srn 42@44c.

DRY GOO New York, Aug. 9.—Bussi all departments of trade. Co steady at upchanged price demand and, on the whole, in fair request, and dress goo woolens quiet. Flannels an efgn goods more sought for. BOSTON, Aug. 9. - Wool is

CLEVELIND, C., Ang., changed.
Prevanues, Pa., Aug. D., cruda casier: 74% c at Parke fined, 6%c, Philadelphia del

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug.

MARINE

A SAD REMII
Fifteen years ago the prog
Thunder Bay, and now Cap
is about to drag for the wr
discover the Pewabic ravive
ble disaster which brough
households. The Pewabic
propellers on the lakes, and
Lake-Superior, in the year
per and silver ore, and ca
passengers. On the boat per and silver ore, and ca passengers. On the boat large amount of money. Y and, as near as can be ascer from Thunder Bay light, a the prop Meteor, and the down with her 100 of her tery regarding the collision explained. The night was a light one, and the Meteo Both boats gave the requisit came maar to each other, have suddenly sheared and teor with such force that a utes after receiving the made some years ago to find but nothing was discovered longing to the ill-fated supposed to be about seven face of the water. — Deroid

PORT H
PORT HURON, Mich., ,
Props Atlantic, St. Paul,
Nachan, Newburg, D. B
Ohio and consort, E.
Bradley, Nagaunee, Jas
Missenacon, Corporati Misaguagos, Cormoran consort, Oakland and Havana, J. H. Mend, Havana, J. H. Mead, M. Wilber, George Sterman, P. Sneldon, J. D. Sawy Merry, Maomee Valley, W. Ruth.
Down-Props Mils. H. Bavans, and consort. On Howard and consort. Tug S. William Fairfax. Grem Williams, fell overboard a Marine City thia afternoon sor, Ont.

PORT COI

Special Disputch

Pour Collours, Ont.

Schrichte, Kingston to
Scotia, Montreal to Chicag

Down-Schr Harcules,

corn.
Arrived to-day-Schre bengee, Erie Queen, Wass Albaçon, M. L. Breck, 3 eign, City of St. Catanrin

SUNDAY EX The load-mouthed and a about Clark street oridge of features of the excarsion, show yestarday for the en-time to them, are some of the would-be a their crazy efforts to seen the boats did a mg Dusing

HEROES RI Capt. Patrick Laszan, and William McGea, as Wells, have received that with due formalities, for Laugan, who fell overbus night of Oct. 6, 1876.

WELLAND C
The Welland Canal toll
vessel men, who desire
ex-sailor writes to the
"In the winter of 1850an Order in Council givin

in., rough... 26.

LEGRAPH. OREIGN.

9-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 2 Se 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; New, No. 1, 4s 7d. 49s. Lard, 30s 6d. —Corron—Hardening: 65-16 0 bales; speculation and ex-an, 6,500.

9-11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d finter, 9s 2d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 8s 6d@9s 7d; club, 9s 6d@10a. 49s. Lard, 30s 6d. 9-1 p. m.—Flour, 12s. Wheat winter, 9s 1d; No. 2 spring, 11d; Corn—Good market ad-uy largely; American mixed, ff coast—Wheat, dulf. Coro in t—Western F. M., 49s. Lard. ng clear, 25s 6d; short clear,

EW YORK.

9.—Corron—Quiet but firm c; futures firm; August, 10.23c; ; October, 10.38c; November, 10.16c; January, 10.23c; Feb-

sh. 10. 45c.
sd demand and a shade lower;
ris; super State and Western,
son to good extra, \$4. 25@4. 60;
8. 70@6. 25; white wheat extra,
Ohio, \$4. 40@6. 00; St. Louis,
sonta patent process. \$5, 75@

0.00. and at full prices; yearlings,

United, 68%er naily unchanged.

Pri Western, 12c.

Primer; hemlock sole, Buenos.

20@23c.

nd weak; medium quiet and

5c; pulled, 18@40c; un-

larket nriner, and an analy unchanged. Cut ar middles, \$4.87½; short mer; prime steam, \$5.80.; Western. 7@17c. ern, 4@5½c. \$20.00@22.50; American ELPHIA.

ELPHIA.

9. —FLOUR—Demand conyou to choice Minnesota to
al consumers: Minnesota to
do choice, \$5.75; Ohio
diana do, \$5.25; winter
3.50; Minnesota patent
ye flour unchanged.

d limited to No. 2 red
corn—Demand fair and
do, track. 47; yellow,
duli; new crops arriving
@335/4c.

prime mess beef, 12c.
c; prime mess beef, 12c.
c; prime mess beef, 12c.
c; pickled, 84@9c. hanged. y, 5@5%c. ; refined, 6%e; crude,

ris; wheat, 573,000 bu; ORE. LOUR-Quiet, steady, rmer; No. 2 Western ast, \$1.08½@1.08½; October, \$1.08½@1.08%@1.08%

rime to choice Westing; Rio cargoes, 11

t; wheat, 201, 406 00 bn; rye, 300 bu. u; corn. 19, 900. orn, 665, 000 bu. NS. FLOUR-Quiet but XX. \$4.25; XXX. 65.75. 46c; yellow, 48c; weak at 35c. quoted at \$2.75;

220.00. t, and lower at quiet but steady; ic. Bulk meats packed, \$3.87%, anoulders, 44c; as—Sugar-cured, sed, 9%@11c.

inary to prime demand; com-ir to fully fair, ic: yellow clari-nominal. Rice cerrs-Flour,

t, 93, 204 bu; 4, 210 bu; corn, nal. Corn dull; as canal.

frm; No. I D. 98c; amber d September, winter, spot, %c; October, ton & Mich-90c; do D. & 2 amber Illi-30%c; No. 2

MILWAUKER.
MILWAUKER. Aug. 8.-FLOUE-Quiet and un Mitwaters, Aug. 8.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat firm; opened and advanced %c, and closed cash firm and futures duil; No. 1 Milwaskee hard, \$1.024; No. 2 do, 87e; August, 87e; September, 86%c; October, 86%c; No. 3 Milwaskee, 78%c; No. 4. 73c; rejected, 65c. Cornsteady and unchanged; No. 2, 33%c. Cats duil; No. 2, 23%c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 49c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 60c.

Phoristons—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at \$8.10 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5.35.

Hoss—Duil and nominal at \$3.00%3.70.

Passients—Wheat to Buffalo, 4%c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bris; wheat, 11,000 bn.

Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 2,500 bn.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis. Mo., Aug. 9.—Flour.—Unchanged.
Grain.—Wheat higher: No. 2 red 94%@94%c
cash and Angust; 94%@94%c September; 94%@
95c October: No. 3 do. 87%@88c. Corn casier for
cash and firmer for future; 31%@31%c cash; 32%c
September; 32%c@32%c October; 29%@29%c the
year. Oats lower at 22%c cash and 22%c September.
Rve dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at 31.05.
Phovisions.—Pork casier at \$8.70@8.80. Drymit meats dull and unchanged.
Bacon lower for
sides; clear riba. \$4.87%; clear. \$5.15@5.20.
Lard nominally \$5.37%.
Rzcziffs - Flour. 8.000 bris; wheat. 87.000 bu;
corn. 41.000 bu; oats. 21.000 bn; rye, 1.000 bu.
Suffymmy — Flour. 11.000 bris; wheat. 24.000
bu; corn. 17,000 bn; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 1,000
bu.

CINCINNATI. STATE. Aug. 9. -Corron-Steady at 10%c. PLOUR-Quiet. GRAIN-Wheat-Quiet. at 00@95c; receipts, 41.

Grain—Wheat—Quiet. at 90@95c; receipts. 41.600 bu; shipments. 42.000 bu. Corn easier, at
334@99c. Oats easier, at 25@2846. Rye dull and
lower, at 53c for August. Barley quiet but steady.
Phovisions—Fork dull and nominal. Lard inactive; corrent make. \$3.374 bid. Bulk meats
dull; nothing doing. Bacon quiet, at \$3.75@3.874,
\$4.85@4.90, and \$5.20@5.25.
WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.03.
BUTTER—Steady and firm for best qualities.
LINSKED OIL—Steady and unchanged, at 65c. LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9. -Corron-Nominal. FLour-Quiet and weak. Grain-Wheat-Quiet and weak: red and amber, 20@95c. Corn quiet; white, 45c; mixed, 40c. Oats quiet; new white, 27c; mixed, 25c. Rye

Provisions—Pork quiet but steady at \$10.00.

Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce, 7½c; do
kez. 8½c. Bulk meats steady; shouldera, 3½c;
clear rib. 4½@4½c. Bacon steady at 3½c; clear
rib. \$4.87½; clear, \$5.25. Hams—Sugar-curel. BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 9. -Flous-Steady, and prices Gnarn-Corn-Steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 40,350c. Osts in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 42,044c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 396,40c; No. 2 new, to arrive, 346,39c. Rye nominally unchanged.

RECEITES—Flour. 3,600 bris; corn, 12,000 bu; wheat, 32,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8.—Grain-The Current reports wheat receipts, 19, 328 bu: ship-ments, 18, 636 bu: ârmer; No. 2 cash, 84%c; No. 3 cash, 81c; August, 81%c. Corn-Receipts, 12, 876 bu; shipments, 9, 291 bu; ârm; No. 2 cash, 27%c; August, 28c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red. 92@93c; August, 91%@93c. Corn steady at 34c. Oats steady at 22%c. Shoulders, \$3.30; clear rib, \$4.30. Lard, 5%c bid. OSWEGO.

Oswego, Aug. 9.—Grain—Wheat steady: No. 2 Duluth spring, \$1.06@1.08. Corn steady; West-ern 42@44c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Business light to-day in all departments of trade. Cotton goods quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Prints in irregular demand and, on the whole, sluggest. Ginghams and dress goods doing well. Men's in fair request, and dress goods doing well. Men's woolens quiet. Flamels and blankets duff. For-enn goods more sought for. WOOL.

Boston, Aug. 9. - Wool in good demand. Prices rule low and remain without improvement. Onto freece, 35@40c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 34 PETROLEUM.

CLEVELIND, O., Aug. 9.—PETROLEUM—Un-changed. Pirreaune. Pa., Aug. 9.—Perrongus—Quiet. erude easier: 744c at Parker's for shipment; re-fined, 6%c, Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—SPIRITS TURPEN-TINE—Nothing doing; 25c asked.

## MARINE NEWS.

A SAD REMINISCENCE. A SAD REMINISCENCE.

Fifteen years ago the prop Pewabic was sunk off.

Thunder Bay, and now Capt. Snow, of Bay City,
is about to drag for the wreck. The attempt to
discover the Pewabic revives interest in the terrible disaster which brought sorrow to so many
households. The Pewabic was one of the finest
prepellers on the lakes, and was bound down from
Lake-Superior, in the year 1864, laden with coppropellers on the lakes, and was bound down from Lake-Superior, in the year 1804, laden with copper and silver ore, and carrying a large load of passengers. On the boat there was said to be a large amount of money. When off Thunder Bay and, as near as can be ascertained, about five miles from Thunder Bay light, a collision occurred with the prop Meteor, and the Pewabic sunk, carrying down with her 100 of her passengers. The mystery regarding the collision has never been fully explained. The night was a beautiful, clear, moonlight one, and the Meteor was plainly visible. Both boats gave the requisite signals, but, as they came mar to each other, the Pewabic is said to have suddenly sheered and was struck by the Meteor with such force that she sank about two minutes after receiving the blow. An attempt was made some years ago to find the sunken oropeller, but nothing was discovered except a yawl-boat belonging to the ill-fated craft. The Pewabic is supposed to be about seven fathoms below the surface of the water. — Detroit Post and Tribune.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., Aug. 10.—Passed up—Props Atlantic, St. Paul, Scotia. Annie Young.
Nathas, Newburg, D. Ballentine and consort, Ohio and consort, E. B. Hale with A. Bradley, Nagaunee, James C. Harrison and Miaguagos, Cormorant with Goshawk and consort, Oakland and barges; schrs Denmark, Havana, J. H. Mead, Minnie S. Lawson, J. B. Wilber, George Sherman, W. B. Phelps, Thomas Vilber, George Sherman, W. B. Phelps, Thomas Saeldon, J. D. Sawyer, Isbpeming, H. F. Merry, Maumee Valley, Watertown, Alvina, Annt Ruth. Merry, Maumee Valley, Watertown, Alvina, Annt Ruth.

Down-Props Mills. Huron City, Vanderbilt, Bayana, and consort. Ontonagon and barges, II. Heward and consort, tug Samson and barges, II. William Fairfax, freman on the tug Kate William fell vax. freman on the tug Kate Marine City this afternoop. He resided at Windsor, Ont. sor, Ont. Wind south, brisk; weather cloudy.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Post Colbonne. Ont., Aug. 10.—Passed up—
Schrichyde, Kingston to Chicago, light; prop
Scotis, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo,
Down—Schr Hercules, Chicago to Kingston, orn. Arrived to-day Schre F. J. King, Van Straubenzee, Brie Queen, Wawanosh, Laura H. Polzer, Albacon, M. L. Breck, M. McRae; prope Sover-eign, City of St. Catnarines.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The loud-monthed and active runners who stand about Clark street oridge and extol the attractive features of the excursion steamers made a whole show yesterday for the crowd of persons who found time to theten, and came very near tearing some of the would be excursionists to pieces in their crazy efforts to secure their patronage. All the boats did a mg ousmess yesterday.

HEROES RECOGNIZED.

Capt. Patrick Laugan, Second-Mate McGuirk, and William McGes, seaman, of the schr C. J. Wells, have received their gold medals at Buffalo, with due formalities, for saving the life of Maurice Langan, who fell overboard from the Wells on the night of Oct. 6, 1876.

WELLAND CANAL TOLLS. The Welland Canal tolls are still exercising the vessel men, who desire their cutting down. An ex-sailor writes to the St. Catherines Journal: "In the winter of 1850-60 the Government passed an Order in Council giving a drawback or rebate of 90 per cent of the tolls collected on the Welland

NAVIGATION NOTES. Capt. Andy Wilson has taken command of the The C. C. Barnes and the D. E. Bailey arrived

The C. C. Barnes and the D. E. Bailey arrived up vesterday, coal lades.

The schr B. F. Wade was among the chartered vessels yesterday. She will bring shingles from Manistee at 11c.

The schr Kate Hinchman is being fitted out, and Capt. Gowan is to sail her in the lumber trade.

The new prop New York, after taking on a cargo of corn at Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevator 'U.' passed down to her dock at 6 o'clock vesterday morning, and later in the day left for Buffalo.

Vessel men anticipate an advance on lumber-freights to-day, and will probably hold out for it. Vessels are scarce and in orcent demand. Saurday 32, 25 was offered and refused on cargoes from Pine Lake, and \$2.50 may be demanded to-day.

The young man Frederick King, who was infured on the schr Charlotte Rash, and had one of his legs amputated at the Alexian Brother's Hospirial, is doing well. His mother arrived from Sheboygan yesterday.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALA.

Prop Champlain, Cleveland, sandriez, Clark street.

Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundriez, Clark street.

Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundriez, Clark street.

Prop I, H. Owen, Escansba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.

Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundriez, State street.

Prop G. Danbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.

Prop Blanchard, Buffalo, sundriez, Randolph street.

Schr Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.

Schr A. O. Hanson, Muskegon, lumber, Sixteenth

street. street.
Schr J. B. Mercili, Milwaukee, light, Rush street.
Schr America, Menominee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, C., B. & Q.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Polk

Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street.

Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Agnes, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Agnes, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr R. C. Richards, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Schr Regulator, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr A. M. Beers, Manister, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Cocilia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

Schr Cectifa, Muskegon, lumber, Market, AOTUAL SALLINGS.
Schr C. A. King, Buffale, grain. Schr Lucinda Van Valkenburg, Buffale, grain. Schr Two Fannies. Beffale, grain. Prop New York, Buffale, sondries. Prop Lincoln, Kingston, grain. Stmr Grace Grummend, South Haven, sundries. Frader, Pentwater, sundries. Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries. Schr S. Andrews. Menominee, light. Schr R. J. Skidmore. Pentwater, light. Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, light.

## SOME BLEASANT BARAGRAPHS.

BY CARL PRETERL.
"Suberstition vas so fraid of pelief, und re-"Dhere vas nottings so pad like dhrowin avay dot friendskibs in dis vorldt, vhile dot ting vas so shkarse like a hen dooths." "Ofer we got no faults, it vas lookin pad von high to dook poleasure in opserfing does of

other people."

"We know dot we must meet to part, but we nefer doned know dot we bart to meet agin

"Der lofe dot always vas lastin: Self-Love." "Gwiedude consience gifs gwiedude shieeb." "Von der deeps vat vas der lowest down, dhere is a roat dot leads to der highest phlaces oop," "Dears vas nadure's lotions von der eyes, und dhem eyes vas besser to been vashed mid em."

"Der poughs vas got more on em vhen dhey vas hung pooty low down." "Id dond mind much vat a man does mit himself, but vat view he hafe got in der action vat he does." "Not to been stukated in trouble, phlease of you dook pidy on does vich hafe afflicktions." "Der good vas besser made by ill.
As oters crushed vas viser shtill."

Perhaps this is spring; but if it is, the spring, dear father, is only so-so. TOOK NODICE. He was a big, red faced Dutchman, and, as he entered our office-door and inquired if "dereditor was aroundt," we involuntarily glanced in the direction of the open window before making an affirmative answer and asking what was wanted.

"Vell," began our visitor, seating himself on

"Veil," began our visitor, seating himself on the corner of the table, "I vill tole you about it. In der first blace, I got me a letter von my wife, Katrina, who was pack in Viscousin, and someding was happen on my house. Dot was a poy, und he veighs more as dwelve bounds. Now, ofer I don'd make me von cent I got to see me dot little Dutchmans."

"A very natural dearc, certainly."

"But now I got me some droubles in my mindt. Ofer I gone off und left me dot glaim vat I got, und some roosdor gomes along und dinks I haf tied my lasd, or somedings like dot, und yumps der glaim, vot I vill do aboud it."

"You would be obliged to prove that you had not abandoned the claim."

"But dot make me some oxpenses, ain't it?"

"Yes."

I diaks der best vay vill be to get a nodice in der baber."

"I dinks der best vay vill be to get a nodice in der baber."
"Yery well, blease write what you require."
Being turnished with paper and pencil he proceeded to write the following:
Took Nomes—To all who got goncerned abond it: Der land vot shtands on der pehindt side vot dot leedle sod-house of mine was dook already by myself. I vas now gone to see Katrina und der paby. Whoefer rumps me dot glsim vill I a head put on him so high ub like a kide. A vord to der vise vas der perginning ef effl.
(Signed)

"Ofer you got dot in der baper, you vill bay me \$2, und I safe all dot oder oxpenses. Economy vas der tief of time. Do you dink dot some vay myself.?"
We assured our German friend that such was our belief, and he departed, satisfied that the warning contained in the above notice would be sufficient to deter any adventurous pilgrim from "yumping" the aforesaid claim.

A BAD CASE STATED.

A BAD CASE STATED.
A gentle Miss.. once seized with chili,
Was feeling most infernal Jil.,
When came an Ma. for to know
If N. Y. service he could do. "O.," cried the maid (for scared was she), Do you Ind. Tenn. to murder Me. ? " 'La.," said the doctor, "I Kan. save You from a most untimely gave,

If you will let me Conn. your case And hang this liver-pad in place." "Am Is. fool?" the patient cried.
"I cannot Del.," the brute replied;
"But no one can be long time Ill.
Who Tex. a patent blue dass. pill,"

'Ark. !" shrieked the girl. "Fil hear no Mo.; Your nostrums are N. J. - no go." Eight Years Dying-The Effects of Drinkin.

Eight Years Dying—The Effects of Drinking
Concentrated Lye.

San Antonia (Tex.) Express.

Our readers will remember the mention in last
Friday morning's issue of the death of the 9year-old daughter of Henry Haideman and lady,
at their residence on Acequia street. The cause
of the death was a very unusual one, and the
incidents relative thereto were very strange.
When about 14 months old, little Annie, for
that was the child's name, while in the kitchen
got hold of a can of cobdensed lye and drank a
portion of the contents. Of course, the consequence was that the child suffered intensely, and
came very near dying at the time. After recovering from the first effects of the lye it was discovered that the child's throat was scalded, and
that it was unable to swallow any food of
a solid nature. Despite the efforts of
skilled physicians, and the contant attention of her loving parents, little
Anoie's throat never did heal up. But the child
lived and grew to be plump and fat, though bereft of that vivacity which characterizes children. The child's pain and suffering seemed to
detract the mind from the frivolous and the
gay, and turn the thoughts more to solemn and
real things. As years rolled on, however, such
nourishment as Annie was capable of taking
proved not sufficient to meet nature's demands
and sustain her growing body, and presently it
was observed that her condition was rapidly becoming more serious, and a buysician was summoned to take charge of her case. But no good
was ever accomplished, the lujury received was
incurable, and it was seattled that the child
gradually approached the end of existence.
Finally, death came, though Annie had attained
the age of 9 years, during nearly eight of which
she had lived exchasively off of soups, greel,
and liquid-like food. At the time of her death,
the child was in appearance as a skeleton, but
retained her powers of mind and couversed rationally, to the end.

## CORBIN AND THE JEWS.

A Jewish Paper Cives Its Folks a Plain Talk.

American Women on the Question of Shirt-Sleeves

The last number of the Jewish Record, one of the leading papers of that faith, published in Philadelphis and edited by two prominent and orthodox Rabbis, has the following editorial apropos of Corbin's recent order excluding Jews from that strip of territory which is subject to his jurisdiction:

Every respectable journal in the land has not only denounced the vile calcumies that Mr. Corbin has hurled against the Jews, but have, in most instances, done so in terms highly complimentary to Jewish communities. They have characterized the aspersions cast upon our race as wanton, false, and undeserved.

But can we look each other in the face and the

Jewish communities. They have characterized the aspersions cast upon our race as wanton, faise, and undeserved.

But can we look each other in the face and declare that we are justly entitled to all the kind encoming the second of the communities of the kind encoming so lavishly bestowad upon as, and that we merit no rebuke for the vulnerable points in the demeanor of many of our co-religionists? This last inexcusable outrage by Mr. Coroin will have proved a blessing if if but tends to open the eyes of some to the giaring errors they commit—errors of habit and deficient training.

We doubt not many of our friends will flare up with indignation if acoused of being vulgar, rude, or lil-bred, yet it will not be difficult for our readers to call 10 mind daily instances of lond and boisterous talking by both sexes in railroad-cars, on the public streets, at entertainments, at hotel or boarding house dining tables, and out other occasions, where all within hearing are informed about family affairs, how some one fasted on Yom Kipur, whether the matzon were good or bad on Passover, the details of the last game of cards, bow much Mr. So-and-So lost, or other matters of private import, all spoken loudly and obtrusively in a mixture of English, German, or Hebrew phrases. The young appear to think it emart to talk loudly and nee slang expressions that others do not understand, and the old simply cling to long-acquired wants, but the listeners call it oad breeding and stigmatize it as Jewish manners.

simply cling to long-acquired moits, but the listeners call it odd breeding and stigmatize it as Jewish manners.

The open windows and public display frequently made therefrom at family gatherings or parties—the sitting in shirt-sleeves in botel rooms with open doors, playing carda, especially on Sundays,—the playing of music and singing with unnecessary display on the day set apart by the laws of the land and customs of our neighbors as a day of quiet and repose,—are such acts evidences of gentility, or do they give us any claim for admission to good society? Certainly not, and just as arely are they prevocative of antipathy and serve to add fuel to the dying embers of ancient batted and response this is a free country; every one can do as they please; if our neighbors don't respect our substances this is a free country; every one can do as they please; if our neighbors don't respect our substances this is a free country; every one can do as they please; if our neighbors don't respect our substances among whom we live, and we can do so without humiliation or loss of dignity. We have no right to defy public opinion, and there is no necessity for a public display of our disregard of the first-day Sabbath. It should be avoided, if we would retain the good-will of those who differ from us, and the day will come when our own Sabbath, expendently and the second of the expected. It is not enough that we should be as good as others, we should be bestered with the better class of our neighbors in their manners, and customs, and social intercourse.—In all except our religious observances.

Remember that Mr. Corbin's action is not that of

our neighbors in their manners, and customs, and social intercourse.—in all except our religious observances.

Remember that Mr. Corbin's action is not that of the individual,—he represents a body of men, of whom he is merely the mouthpiece. Therefore, we hope those of our friends to whom our remarks are applicable will see the urgent necessity for improvement and accept the warning. We are well sware that old habits are indeed difficult to shake off, but we do know that the things complained of must be changed, or not alone Christians, but Israelites of culture and refinement, possessing a due sense of the proprieties and amenifies of life, will not associate with those who refuse to come up to the standard of good society. We feel ourself impelled by late occurrences to speak out boldly a few unpalatable but incontrovertible truths, in the earnest hope that our words may lead to reflection and urtimate improvement. Coming from the source it does, this article will be read with considerable interest. It presents from a Jewish source resents from a Jewisb source A NUMBER OF THE OBJECTIONS

which are made, though not always as plainly stated by Christians, in reference to Israelites. If is a fact, however, which is not generally If is a fact, however, which is not generally noticed that most of these complaints against the Jews should not be charged to the account of race or religion. They are often German peculiarities which are not o'jected to. however, in Germans. Notwithstanding his alleged exclusiveness, the Jew takes the color of the medium in which he lives. If reared in Germany, his manners and customs are German, his way of observing the Sunday, his fashions and behavior on the street and at home, are German, he is to all intents and purposes an Englishman; if in America, an American. Nearly all the Jews in this country are either directly or indirectly German-born or German-bred. Many of those habits which are objected to by Christians are German anbits which do not are considered. of those habits which are objected to by Christians are German habits which do not apparently offend when in a German, but which seem to be especially obnoxious to Christians when they are noticed in a Jew.

There is one at the things to which the Record calls attention as objectionable which is so to the great majority of American women who are of or above the middle classes, though it is a thing which men would never think of,—the practice of sitting at meals or after meals

IN SHIRT-SLEEVES.

IN SHIRT-SLEEVES.

For some mysterious reason this practice of going in shirt-sleeves is looked upon with horror by the American woman, and time and again has she beer heard to express herself with great vixor about the vulcarity of people, when as she went by their windows she saw them sitting comfortably in their shirt-sleeves, reading whe newspapers, eating their meals, or chatting with their families. It is as improper, from her point of view, for a man to show his shirt-sleeves as it is for a woman to show her ankles. One is to the man what the other is to the woman. So the American woman, whenever she sees people, Jews and Gentiles, atting in their shirt-sleeves, at once affixes to them in her own mind the brand of vulgarity, and declines to have anything to do with them. And since she notices this more frequently among Jews or Germans than she does among Americans of the same social rank, she sets it down to the score of Judaism, and considers this practice as another of those destructive signs which separate the chosen race from the rest of mankind, and which make them unfit associates for Ohristians. Against such prejudices as these it is, of course, hopeless to fight. IN SHIRT-SLEEVES.

KNOX ON THE DEMONETIZATION ACT OF

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Mr. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, in a recent speech before the Bankers' Convention in New York, published in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, occupies a large space with an endeavor to show that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver was passed after due deliberation, and a full disclosure and consideration of its purpose. He says:

Usage had established the gold dollar as the unit,
—the silver dollar, on account of its greater relative value, having, with the Mexican dollar and pistareen, disappeared from the circulation of the country; and, therefore, the Coinage act of 1873, and the Ravised Statutes of 1874, simply registered in the form of statute what had been really the unwritten law of the land for nearly forty years.

In other words, that for some forty years, while the law authorized the unrestricted coinage of both metals, gold, because it was the cheaper of the two, was used alone as money, and this law of 1878 simply registered that fact. consideration of its purpose. He says: and this law of 1873 simply registered that fact. Why was gold during this period the cheaper of the two metals? Because by the act of 1834 the two metals were placed in our currency under the ratio of 1 to 16, while in Europe they were

two metals were placed in our currency under the ratio of 1 to 16, while in Europe they were used under the ratio of 1 to 15½; that is, silver would exchange for more gold in Europe than it would exchange for here. It consequently left us, and gold took its place. If the countries of Europe had continued to coin and use silver as money, then silver, being worth more there than here, would have remained out of our currency, and we should have continued to use gold exclusively. Then it could have gold exclusively. Then it could have been said that the law of 1873 simply registered an existing fact, and had no practical effect. But at the time the act of 1873 was passed, the leading countries of Europe had already excluded silver from their money-stock. The most efficient promoters of that scheme in this country had been active in promoting its accomplishment there. Mr. Weston, in his valuable work on the Silver question, Chap. vi., devoted to a "History of the Demonetization of Silver in the United States," shows clearly that Samuel B. Ruggles, an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and delegate from the United States to the Paris International Conference in 1867, and John Sherman, our present Secretary of the Treasury, and then Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States senate, were at that time "acting together to induce the Conference to declare for gold, and to that end concerting to create the belief that this country might be relied upon to support the gold policy." He say, at page 53:

"to agree, if possible, on a common unit of mones," and that the views of the Conference were "running atrongly in favor of adopting as the unit the existing "rench five france ofees of the unit the existing "rench five france of the unit the existing "rench five france over of the unit the existing "rench five france over judgment." Mr. Sherman's reply, haven he was the money of the first of

## GERMANY AND SILVER.

The Silver Advocates Elated at Germany's Consent to a New Conference—Report of the United States Silver Commissioners.

Special to New York Beraid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The silver men

Washington, D. C., Ang. 7.—The silver men here are greatly pleased at the action of Germany in consenting to take part in the proposed new conference on the silver question. An agent of the State Department is now in Europe to accrtain the state of public feeling in the several leading countries there as to the likelihood of a favorable reception of this proposition from the United States Government for another international conference. The action of Germany eliminates so much from the question that he is determining. A change of sentiment since last year is known to have taken place in England, while France has an entirely new Government since the failure of the Paris Conference. Our agent is Mr. George Walker, a citizen of New York, and he has given the subject of bi-metalism a great deal; of study. Secretary Evarts is at the same time engaged in the preparation of a book giving a complete history of the monetary affairs of the United States, to be compiled from statistics of comparative values from the foundation of the Government, derived from papers and documents in the Government archives.

How near success this next Conference is likely to get may be inferred from the results of the Paris Conference of last Angust. The American Commissioners, in making their report to the President, attributed to two especial reasons or caused the prevention or failure of action at that time. To quote from their report:

were agreed in attributing to it great importance in its bearing on the price of alliver and on the practicability of a resumption of free-coinage by the bi-metallic States. Mr. Gibbs, former Governor of the Bank of England, declared the influence of the German stock upon the allivermarket to be very serious. In this view, in which the French delegates substantially concurred, this body of silver hung like an avalanche over the market, and exerted a permanently depressing influence about the price of that metal. The existence of this large accumulation in a single band, subject to instantaneous control, would also, in the opinion of the same authorities, render exceedingly dangerous the resumption of silvercoinage, inasmuch as the whole mass of it might be precipitated upon the mints of the bi-metallic countries, with the probable result of bresking down their system at an early date, and also enable Germany to dispose of its stock upon advantageous terms—seature which did not seem to be contemplated with satisfaction by any considerable portion of the Conference.

The second cance which was largely influential in producing the conviction that present action for resuming the general use of silver was inexpedient was found in the wide divergence between the market rate of silver and the mint rate generally prevailing in countries having a bi-metallic system. With gold railing at 17.30 to 17.75 in terms of silver, it was held by the majority of the Conference to be unasafe to coin silver at the original construint of the experiment of t silver, and a fortunate turn on the quotations of silver, due to a dimination of the supply or to the continued effect of the Bast Indias demand.

After describing the position in detail of each country as to bi-metalism as revealed by the discussion, the Commissioners closed with a recital of the formal action of the Conference unon the questions before it, as follows:

At the session of the 16th of August, the Commissioners of the United States submitted the two following propositions:

First-It is the opinion of this Assembly that it is not to be desired that silver should be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States of America. On the contrary, the Assembly seleves that it is desirable that the unrestricted ceinage of silver and its use as money of unlimited lexal tender should be retained where they exist, and, as far as practicable, restored where they have ceased to exist.

Second—The use of both gold and silver as unlimited lexal-tender money may be asfely adopted, first, by equalizing them at a relation to be fixed by international agreement, and, second, by granting to each metal, at the relation fixed, equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them.

The following third proposition was prepared and held in reserve, awaiting the developments of the views of the Conference:

Third—The delegations here present agree to recomment to their respective Governments that by the free coinage of silver at a relation to be agreed upon, or, provisionally, through extended coinage upon Government account and the accumulation of silver bullion in public treasuries, they make a concerted effort to restore silver to its function as money of full power.

At no time during the further proceedings did the interests of our mission appear to require the presentation of this proposition. At the seventh and concluding session, on the 20th of August, the following reply to the propositions submitted by the delegates of the United States was offered on behalf of the majority of the European del

by the delegates of the United States was offered on behalf of the majority of the European delegates;

The delegates of the European States represented in the Conference wish to express their sincere thanks to the Government of the United States of America for having procured an international exchange of opinion upon a subject of so much importance as the monetary question. Having maturely considered the proposals of the representatives of the United States, they recognize, first, that of is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as those of gold, but that the selection for use of one or the other of the two metals, or of both, simultaneously, adout be governed by the special positios of each State or group of States; second, that the question of the restriction of the colonings of silver abould equally be left to the discretion of such State or group of States, according to the particular circumstances in which they pay find themselves placed, and the more so is that the disturbance produced carring the recent years in the silver marks, has variously affected the monetary situation of the several countries; third, that the differences of opinion which have appeared, and the fact that even some of the States which have the double standard flad it impossible to enter into a mutual, engagement with regard to the free coinneys of silver, exclude the discussion of the adoption of a common ratio between the two metals.

To this declaration of the European delegates

Emper's Westly puts it in this chape: "Mr. Emerson's description of the highway that ended is a squirrel-track, and ran up a tree, is a very fair picture of the apparent course of Napoleonic Imperialism in France. Prince Jerome is the squirrel-track, and he evidently meditates taking to the tree. He is the isconlessable beir. If there be a Napoleonic dynasty, he is the representative. The imperial politicians may deplore the fate that gives imperialism to a man who will not be Emperor, but there is no help. When Prince Jerome says that he accepts the position of heir, and also accepts the situation, he says, in effect. 'I am the squirrel-track into which the highway has dwindled, and I am going up the tree.' The truth is, that the Prince is an elderly gentleman who loves his case, and who wishes to take his case in Paris. He sees that, in the present state of feeling in France, he could not assert his Napoleonic claims without a long and desperate contest, in which he would be probably worsted, and in which he would be certainly very uncomfortable. But, if he does not mean to assert them, he must say and prove it, or he would be forced from delightful Paris into ancomfortable exile. Possibly, also, he sees that the Bonaparts crown has long lain. Crowns are going out of fashion, and Imperione evidently means to have all the fun and none of the trouble of being 'the rightful Emperor of France.'"

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Miss Hatie Stokes.

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In her wonderful Leaping and Hurdle Act. coiling with her horse, through circles of Flame. Signora Marcellus, Forming a quinteste of stars whose equals are not to be tound in the world; besides Signors QUAGLIANNA. Miss SMITSON, and Miss ASHBY. All of whom ap-pear in attractive acts on bare-back horses.

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SPACIOUS ELEVATED PLATFORM PURNISHED WITH

2,000 Reserved Numbered Chairs,
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those who desire to avoid the crowd on the grounds, at
BRAINARD'S MUSIC STORE, 158 STATE-ST. Ladies, children, and others wishing to avoid the crowd in the evening, are advised to attend the a termoon and Morning Exhibitions. Excursion Trains on all Railroads on the day of Exhibitions at reduced rates.

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Entertainments given before and after Main Show.

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TINA, THE MILKVENDER. Monday, Asy, 18, JOHN DILLON in "OUR NEXT EXCURSIONS. COOK'S TOURS.

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## THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

J. W. Humphrey, Buffalo, is at the Palmer.
John A. siliott, Des Mones, is at the Pacific.
J. H. Lakey, Wabasha, Mina., is at the Sher-

H. G. Frank, Montgomery, Ala., is at the

J. J. English, of Philadelphia, is at the D. Henning, of Ann Arbor, Mich., is at the D. A. McDonald, Governor of Ontario,

ludge Morrison, of Toronto, are domiciled at the Palmer. B. C. Reincke, Hamburg, is among the guests

J. Clinton Paine, of New York, is registered

J. J. Worrell, editor Jackson Dispatch, Jack-

son, Tenn., is at the Gardner. Judge A. Kichel, of the Western District of fissouri, is a guest of the Palmer. R. M. Newport, Auditor of the Northern Pa-

cific Railroad, is a guest of the Pacific. J. S. Clarkson, Des Molnes, editor of the on State Register, is a guest of the Sherman. Sam Parker returned to the Pacific yesterday from a pleasant two-weeks' vacation spent on the Isle of Shoals.

James McKenna and family, of San Francisco, E. B. Johnson, W. E. King, and M. E. Law-rence, of Oakland, Cal., are guests of the

Yesterday forenoon Officer Roche, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, shot and killed a mad dog at the corner of Sheldon and Division streets. So far as could be ascertained, no one had been bitten by the animal.

A party of Ontario officials on a little vaca-tion trip are at the Pacific. Among the number are S. C. West, Treasurer; S. W. Langmeier, In-spector of Public Buildings; Lieut.-Col. Gilman, Chief Clerk of the Canadian Parliament; Dr. Thorburn, Government Surgeon; and G. M. Rose, Official Printer.

John Mullaly, 14 years of age, was accident-ily drowned while bathing at 3 o'clock yester-ay afternoon in the lake at the foot of lligods street. The body was recovered shortly terwards, and was taken to his nome, No. 55 forth Market street. He was the only child and only support of a widow living at that num-er in destitute circumstances.

Eddy Warper, the boy who was so brutally used Saturday evening by Ald. Cullerton, was able to be about yesterday, but complains of being sore and stiff from head to foot. It is not yet decided as to whether the family will take any steps towards prosecuting the Alderman, although they are thirsting for vengeance, without any definite idea of how to arrive at it. A largely-attended meeting of the Plumbers' and tasfitters' Union was held at 110 North Desplaines street yesterday afternoon, President Shannon in the chair. The principal object of the meeting was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws.' Several new members were admitted, and the regular routine business gone through with. Nothing of importance was considered by the Union.

While H. T. Steele, of No. 1377 Butterfield treet, was driving along Wabash avenue near lighteenth street vesterday afternoon in a negree containing himself, wife, and child, the olls of the shafts drooped out causing the orse to runaway. The occupants were all thrown or ally to the pavement. Mr. and Mrs. Steele scaped uningured, but their child received a evere wound on the forehead, which a obycian dressed, and pronounced not dangerous.

The sixth concert of the Sunday series at Lincoln Park was given yesterday by Hand's or-nestra, through the generosity of Mr. A. B. Pullings. The weather was all that could be desired, there being but little sun, a good breeze and even temperature. The programme was of the usual excellent popular style, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the largest crowd that has visited the park this season. The crowd was scattered along the borders of the large lake, the musicians being stationed on the island in the centre. Mr. Pullman and several of his friends were present and expressed themselves as delighted with the music, as well as the evident appreciation of the thousands of pleasure-seekers who listened to it. even temperature. The pr

the evident appreciation of the thousands of pleasure-seekers who listened to it.

Dr. A. M. Moore, of Lafayette, Ind., was found lying dead on the floor of his room at the Sherman House yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. About 11 o'clock Saturday night Dr. Moore came into the Hotel apparently intoxicated, but, on being questioned, said that he had been out on the lake and had been sea-sick. As he seemed somewhat intoxicated, Charley Hilton sent a boy up to his room. When they arrived there the boy offered to assist him in undressing, but the offer was refused, and the last seen of the Doctor alive was when he was sitting on a chair near the window. Yesterday morning the chambermaid in making her usual rounds saw in this room a man I ving on the floor. Thinking it was an intoxicated guest, she left without raising any alarm. On the second visit after this she ventured in, and found that the man was dead, and apparently had been for some hours. He was lying with his feet near the window, having either slipped or thrown himself from the chair to the floor. In his hand was a pencil, and close by some cards which had been given him by the clerk when he retired. The body was removed to an undertaker's, and the Coroner notified. The deceased came to the Sherman House July 17 from Lafayette, where he formerly was a dentist. He leaves two sons, both of whom, it is believed, are away from home. Telegrams were sent to Dr. Burt, his late partner, at Lafayette. A friend of the deceased is inclined to the opinion that there may be a suspicion of suicide, as the deceased had frequently spoken to him about taking morphine, and his strange actions, which were thought to be from the effects of liquor, may have been due to the effects of the drug.

## WOMAN AND MAN.

SHALL THE FORMER COMPETE WITH THE LATTER? The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Workingwomen's Union was held yesterday af-ternoon at Uhlich's Block, Mrs. A. P. Stevens

Nihilists of New York to the weavers of Fall River, expressing their sympathy with them in their struggle with the manufacturers. The manifesto says that it is time to limit the number of hands procurable for working in mills; that scarcity of hands is the working in mills; that scarcity of hands is the best security of the operative, and that the labor market ought to be thinned by the withdrawal of women. If all women could not be withdrawn the married women should be withdrawn. This measure was called for both by policy and humanity. The comfort and dignity of man began when he had a home and a donestic circle engaged in promoting happiness. The interests of the rising generation absolutely demanded that married women should be restrained from the long hours of continuous labor, which were ruining their constitutions and entailing on their children the dreadful misfortune of being born already exhausted.

Mrs. Stevens said she would read a short paper on the above manifesto, and show what gross injustice has been done to the working-women by the Nihilista.

sets forth that in America workingwomen may be divided into two classes,—those who work from necessity and those who work from necessity and those who work from hecessity and those who work from hecessity and those who had never had any choice between work and starvation. There were thousands of women in America to-day who had forgotten the great principle that agitated the laboring man of to-day who had gone beyond that first law of Nature,—self-preservation; women who labored unceasingly, until self was destroyed, to keep the rool over the aged father and mother, the invalid sister, and the little brothers, with whom no exertice of womanly preference, of femanine tasts, could count so they fed, and clothed, and educated the children they had borne, who were fatherless, or worse than fatherless. These women formed a class by themselves, and their position was dwelt

upon because it was to such women that the Nihilist manifesto was directed.

The women of the New England cotton manufactories, whether married or single, worked from necessity always. The manifesto itself set the necessity before them is, all its naked horror. Did not the tears of sympathy spring to their eyes at the insult contained in the last sentence of the manifesto? And so this New York section of Nihilists, through the mouth of a woman, through Miss La Compte, who had been called the Joan of Arc of the labor movement, declared that women must not compete with men, so that the labor market be thinned by their withdrawal. Such women worked in order to live. If they pause, they died, or, worse, they must eat the bitter crust of charity, softened by the salt tears of shame. From the women who worked from necessity, whether in the cotton mill of New England or any other place, there would come but one answer to the demand of the Nihihits, and that is, that they would work on.

MORALIZING ON THE EVILS arrising from the present methods and bours of working by women must always be a satire. If it was considered that men had built up the labor system of the world to where it is to-day; that laboringmen by their insane competitions and shortsighted selfishness had made the labor market a place where only the lowest bidder could live, and badly at that; and if it was remembered that in this country at least for one hundred years they had, or should have, controlled all the laws regulating labor, and that all opportunities, privileges, and rights had been theirs, and the competition of women had only of very late years been of any importance, they would be so overwhelmed by their own failure that they would no longer-and deavor to decide a woman's duty for her, but would maintain, in regard to her position, that shamed silence that would be becoming to them.

shamed silence that would be becoming to shem.

Of the women who worked from choice she would say but little. She believed in a woman's right to work as much as she believed in a man's right to work. She believed that a man or woman who did not work should die, and the quicker the better. True and pure life was always active. The women who worked from choice in America were in most instances the wives and daughters of our well-to-do mechanics and small merchants. They worked at light sewing and other work congeniat to them, which hrought them in money for extra clothes, books, etc., which could not come to them from the family purse. She did not think that their working was any body's business. She respected them for what they got by work and despised them for what they received in idleness. She only found fault with them for their ignorance in not understanding that the value received for their work should not be the amount they might happen to want, but the highest compensation compatible with the value of the article produced. While these women had a right to work, they have

No RIGHT TO CUT UNDER IN PRICES.
So long as they did, labor unions of women would have a hard fight to control wages. But laboring men were no more just to one another. The laborer who saw labors' dangers would say that the competition of man or woman would be fair within certain limits, and within their limits should be fairly met. In conclusion, she said the question of sex could not enter into the question of competition. The limit of capacity was the limit of sphere to either man or woman. No talse boundary that would stand could be made. The women who must work and could work were both in the labor field, where they would stay as long us the present labor system lived.

MES. MILLS

addressed the meeting next. She said if she did not think it was right for women to work, she would not be a member of the Union. She fully sympathized with all that has been said by fally sympathized with all that has been said by the previous speaker. She also worked in a factory once. She worked from choice. She was educated to be a workingman's wife. The foolish notion that the men only must work and the women stay at home was wrong then and was wrong now. She thanked God that she could work. She despised the women who were ashamed to work.

that she could work. She despised the women who were asnamed to work.

Mrs. Kimgsbury also made a few remarks, commenting favorably upon the position taken by Mrs. Stevens.

Mr. John McAuliff thought the manifesto of the Nihilists was not at all creditable to its authors. While he had been for years in favor of the children's labor being taken from the market, yet he had not gone to that extent as regarded the women, though he thought that women who had a family to support should be supported to attend to their household duties. As regards the other women, he could see no reason why they should not work. They had to drop all petty differences, which were the outgrowth of the present industrial system, and go to work and settle the question now, and not leave it to future generations.

future generations.

Several others spoke on the same question, and all took substantially the same ground.

An adjournment was then had.

## LAW.

DIVORCES.
Samuel J. Stewart filed a bill Saturday against his wife, Margaret A., charging her with adultery and drunkenness, and asking for a divorce.
Judge Tuley Saturday granted a divorce to
Arnold Baker from Addie Baker on the ground UNITED STATES COURTS.

William F. Potts, Charles W. Potts, and W. H. Hibberd began a suit for \$1,500 Saturday against James W. Atkinson. Robert K. and John M. Davies sued Lewis H. Bisbee for \$1,000.

Rodney S. Whiteomb began a suit in attachment against John Navin to recover \$1,417.89.

Joseph B. Quinn began a suit for \$2,000 against James H. Brownell. COMMERCIAL CUSTOM.

Mr. Robarts, of Oxford, England, recently read a paper on "Commercial Custom Considered as a Source of Law." His conclusion was the recommendation of the appointment of a Commisson whose duty it should be to study the extent and the effects of the rule which makes it permissible to prove general commercial customs. This proposition was adopted, and the Commission, which consists of Messrs. Robarts, Amasa Parker, of Albany, N. Y., Damel De Tolleville, of Doual, France, Prof. Birkbeck, Juage Peabody, Dr. Stebeking, and Ede Koernyel, of Buda-Peath, will meet at the Guildhall, London, to-day.

THE CALL.

JUDGE TULEY—CRIMIAL COURT—Nos. 1,587,

JUDER TULEY-CRIMINAL COURT-Nos. 1,587, 1,008, 1,610, 1,612, 1,613, 1,614, 1,615, 1,616, 1,617, 1,637, 1,644, and 1,646. JUDGMENTS. Superior Court—Confessions—W. S. Hurd vs. cander B. Reynolds, \$4,561.18.

## MILITIA NOTES.

The Sixth Regiment Military Band, I. N. G., will give an open-air concert at 4 p. m., Satur-

day, at South Park. day, at South Park.

Maj. D. Welter, commanding the First Cavalry, recommends the appointment of Ezra A.
Helm as First Lieutenant and Commissary. William W. Peck, First Lieutenant of Com pany A, Third Regiment, located at Sycamore, has tendered his resignation. Forwarded.

Capt. John F. Vennum, of Company of Ninth Infantry, recommends the discharge, fe the good of the service, of Privates John Kenovan and Frank Reess. Forwarded approved. The appropriations from the State were issued to the military organizations of the three brigades yesterday. They amount to about \$4.50 per man, which will be ample for the country commands, but hardly sufficient for the city organizations.

An election of officers in the Second Regiment has been ordered for the 29th, to choose officers, as follows: Company A, a Captain, vice Dovle, resigned; Company D, a Second Lieutenant, vice Hayes, resigned; Company F, a Second Lieutenant, vice Brown, resigned.

vice Brown, resigned.

The Directors of the Exposition Building have tendered Gen. Torrence and staff the use of their private rooms at the Exposition Building for a Brigade Headquarters. The rooms are to be fitted up immediately, and the General and his staff will probably take possession about the latter part of this week.

the latter part of this week.

The following changes have been made in the staff of Brig. Gea. J. T. Torrence, commanding the First Brigade: Capt. W. S. Scribner, A. Q. M., promoted to Major and Assistant Inspector-General, vice Lanigan; Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank G. Hoyne, of the First Regiment Infantry, appointed Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster. These officers received their commissions from the Governor yesterday.

For the information of the National Guard of Illinois, a set of rules have been published and issued by Inspector-Gen. William E. Strong, which are to govern turther competitions for the prize cup presented by Bris.-Gen. William E. Strong, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Ducat, and Col. P. P. Utdershaw, to be also for in target practice. The grist of the escalar is as follows:

Upon the conclusion of a match, the company whose team has been declared to be the winner shall be subject to challenge by any company of the Illinois National Guard. Before a challenge will tig however, and before it shall be consid-

ered by the winning company, the official scorekeepers shall foot up and announce the agglerate
scores of the competitors, and the executive
officer shall publicly announce the result of the
match and award and deliver the prize to the Captain of the winning team.

The challenge must be in writing and in proper
form, signed by the commanding officer of the combany challenging, and addressed to the commanding officer of the company holding the prize, and
may be sent through the mail or by telegraph, or
must be placed in the hands of the commanding officer of the company challenging, or by any
officer or enlisted man of such company specially,
authorized to carry such enallenge.

The first challenge received by the commanding
officer of the company holding the prize, upon the
conclusion of the match, shall be accepted. If it
should so happen that two challenges or more are
delivered to the commanding officer of the company holding the prize, at the same time, and so
nearly together that such officer is unable to determine which challenge was first received, then it
shall be decided by lot which company is entitled
to the first competition.

The manner of deciding by lot shall be as follows, viz.: The companies who are to draw for the
competition shall be aumbered; corresponding
numbers shall be written on pieces of paper or
gun-wads, and the same placed in a hat and well
shaken up by the commanding officer of the company challenged. Some distincested officer of
the National Guard of Fillinois shall draw from the
hat one of the pieces of paper or gun-wads, and
that competition is shall be entitled
to the next competition.

The position shall be standing, and need not be

the numberso drawn from the hat shall be entitled to the next competition.

The position shall be standing, and need not be necessarily "standing in the position of a boldier when firing," as prescribed in Upton's Taciles. The competitors may fire from either shoulder, and in pulling the trigger may use one finger or more, as they prefer.

In all cases competitors for the prize cap must be regularly enlisted snembers (officers and men) of the company they represent at the date of sending or receiving a challenge for the prize.

SUBURBAN.

Quite a crowd of men gathered on Oakwood avenue and discussed the Union Stock-Fards track. The gentlemen seemed to fear that the pain object of the strike against the Chicago Rendering Company would be forgotten. The counsel to be employed in the case of Chicago and the Rendering Company against Hyde Park will probably be Lyman Trumbull and Judge

The blotter at the Hyde Park Station was well filled yesterday morcing, and more were expected. Kerwin, the man who broke Officer Tully's skull, is still in, and will be tried Tues-The barkeepers of the Pavilion and Our Club saloons, on Fifty-first street, were arrested for selling liquor without license.

The First Baptist Church will be closed until september after next Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Jackson being about to leave on his vacation.

Prof. D. S. Weutworth, of the Cook County Normal School, has just published and has ready for distribution his annual catalogue and circular. The new features of this year are a special professional course and an optional course of the A Division of the Training Department. The object of the professional course is to fit High-School scholars and others . ENGLEWOOD.

time. The school opens the first Monday in September.

There will be a meeting to-morrow evening at the Englewood Hose-House of the resident veteran soldiers to make arrangements to attend the encampment to be held at Aurora on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. A number of prominent citizens who have honorable warrecords have expressed their intention of attending the encampment. Capt. James E. White will probably be given the command, and R. H. Hendershot, the drummer-boy of the Rappahannock, will furnish the music.

The new Englewood directory, compiled by Prof. James H. Brayton, contains nearly 1,000 names. It gives a list of the town officers and their fresidences, the different fire companies, and list of the fire-alarm boxes, and the names and residences of the Board of Education of the district.

## THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Saratoga, Aug. 8.—H. H. Camp, Cashler of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, read a ong paper on the history of banking in the Vest. He considered his subject under a divisou into three eras. He said in substance: "The first era began in the various States at the different dates when charters were gran by the several Legislatures for the various kinds of banks. He reviewed the development of banking in this era in Ohlo, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa,

era was ended between 1850 and 1855. The issues of the banks in these States had a general circulation through the Northwest. The second era begag in 1852, and covered the entire history of free State banking up to 1861. Between those dates, Indiana, Illinois, and Wis-consin flooded their own States and disturbed the inances of the entire West with the issues of these free banks. This era was brought to a

close by the events of the Civil War."
"The third era began with the passing of the National Banking law. Previous to 1865 the privileges of this law were not fully used. The final perfection by Secretary Chase of an alliance between the capital of the country and the Government itself under the operations of this law is one of the greatest financial events of our

between the capital of the country and the Government itself under the operations of this law is one of the greatest financial events of our time."

Mr. Camp reviewed at considerable length the evils of victous legislation during the first era in the States above named. In reference to Michigan he said:

"From all I can learn of the unwritten history of loosedoaking, I think Michigan could bear away the palm. It was in this State that "Wild-Cat" banks were first known, and here was also the home of the "Red Dog." This latter term was describtive of notes of banks which had changed their location, and instead of issuing new notes, their new location was stamped to red printing on the face of the originally-issued notes. These banks all very soon failed, and it is supposed that not over 25 per cent of their issues were finally redeemed.

"Indian has had the greatest extremes in the quality of its banking institutions. It had some of the best banks existing in the United States for many years, and later, during the second era of banking in the West, it had a class of banks whose issues proved a delusion and a snare. Men of the stamp of our honored veteran banker, Mr. McCulloch, were those who early cared for the Interest of the people in caring for their own, but a class of adventurers, cheap men, and speculators came like buzzards to the prey and took advantage of the too liberal Free Banking-law under which so great a financial disaster was brought about."

Under the head of Illinots, Mr. Camp indulged in this bit of pieasantry:

"I cannot account for the peculiar legislation of illinois in early times, but in a State whose distinguished Senators (before comparatively uninformed) can master the mysteries of finance in ten days, strange things might have beer expected when the State was young.

The Free Banking law of Illinots was very favorable to adventurers and wild-cat banking."

"Minnesota was mercifully saved from showing a great capacity for extravagant fanancial legislation," Mr. Camp said, on account of

tices had prevailed in Onicago, and said in conclusion:

"In this thard era of banking the West is no
longer local; the beneficent provisions of the
National Banking law are spread all over the
last; there is no longer in the peculiarities of
oanking any North, South, East, or West. We
all of us, and more particularly those who have
known the cares, trisle and hazards of early
banking, can appreciate the advantages of our
present avstem. The want of financial education and or the knowledge of political economy
have allowed our legislators, and tad many of
their constituents, to embrace finantial bereeles
and errors. Ours must be the task to help disseminate sound views, and from the progress
there seems to have been made in the recent
past toward a better understanding of that
which in finance we believe to be one
good to the greatest number, we save reason to
thank God and take courage."

## VAN DE MOORTEL

He Has Returned to Rome, but Not to the Jesuits.

Lady Calls upon Canon Knowles to Get His Clothes.

Reference Made to the Case at the Cathe-

Expressions of Opinion as to the Cause of His Relapse.

dral Yesterday.

### Statements Regarding Him Made by Some St. Louis Jesuits.

There was no room for doubt, after the devel opments of Saturday night and their wide publication given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that the philus Van de Moortel, voluntarily or involuntarily, after deep reflection, or upon persussion, if not pure compulsion, had returned to the arms of the Church of Rome, which he so recently left to join what 'he believed to be the truest representative of the Church of God, -the Episcopacy. The developments of yester-day only served to confirm what was already the

ertainty of this conclusion.

Father Van de Moortel did not return to Canon Knowles' house, from which he so quietly o'clock. The light burned dimly in the hal for him, even after THE TRIBUNE reporter left there at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, but he came not. There was no startling pull at the doorbell, no turning out of the Canon's household to receive a belated priest. The light was ex-tinguished, the household went to bed, and, what was more, Father Van de Moortel did not disturb it during the remaining hours of the night, nor has he been there since. But at an early hour yesterday forenoon

A LADY PRESENTED HERSELF at the door bearing a letter from the Kev. The-ophilus, dated Aug. 9, but wholly dark as to the place in which, or the hour at which, it was written. The letter was similar, in its substance, to the note which the recanting Father ent to THE TRIBUNE at a late hour Saturds night. It stated, in effect, that the sympathy expressed for the writer on all sides was too much for him. He couldn't stand it. So much influence, in fast, had been brought to bear upon him that he felt himself unable to resist it any longer, and he had there-fore resolved to return to the Church of Rome. In closing, Father Van de Moortei

thanked the Canon for his hospitality, and expressed his regrets that he should have given him any trouble. A postscript contained the request that the bearer be allowed to arrange The Canon's first impulse was to get up, ar-

range the priest's effects, and give them to the enger. Bat in his present illness he did not feel able to do so, and the idea of allowing any person whom he didn't know to come into his house and gather up what the Father had left, was one which didn't strike his fancy favorably. He did not know at the time that the lady had the key to Father Van de Moortei's trunk, though, before going out, the messenger stated that fact to one of the household, who subsequently—when it was too late—communicated it to the Canon. Acting upon what he conceived to be the proprieties of the case, he sat down and INDITED A REPLY

to the effect that if the Rev. Father Van de Moortel would send him the key of his trunk, he would see that his effects were delicately and properly disposed of, and sent, on the Father's order, to whatever place he might designate. The messenger took the note and left.

Although unable to take his wonted part in the morning services at the Cathedral, Canon Knowles was present, and at the ofertory, immediately after the Rev. Mr. Larrabee had preached the sermon, briefly addressed the congregation on the subject of Father Van de Moortel's return to Papacy. The matter having attained such wide publicity, he naturally inferred that the minds of his hearers would be more or less exercised over it, and he therefore deemed it only right that he should officially inform them of it. He stated, in effect, that he considered it propert that the econic should know of

it proper that the people should know of THE SINGULAR EXPERIENCE

which the Cnurch had encountered during the past few days. Some months ago a poor, trembling soul had come to him like a bird escaped from the snare of the fowler. The snare was broken, and that soul was delivered. The Canon had opened his house to him, and be had been given every freedom that hospitality could command. He had come and gone of his own accord; he had been formally admitted to the communion of the Church by Bishop McLaren, and had twice publicly received the Holy Communion at the altar of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul at the Canon's hands. But the old associations and the old ceived the Holv Communion at the altar of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul at the Canon's hands. But the old associations and the old ties were too strong for him, and, despite of light and knowledge, he had gone back to the Church of Rome. It was well that he had done so. It was well that he had not completely won the affections of his people by an extended work among them, or by other contact. It was well that he went when he did. "We have no feelings for him," said the Canon, in conclusion, "but those of pitying charity. We ask ho questions of that system of which we, after all, know so very little. But, without solicitation, a peep has been given us into the mystery of that system which leaves us more than ever impressed with the truth of the position, that the epithet sorceress and adulteress' belongs of right to the Church of Rome."

The congregation were evidently deeply impressed by the brief but pointed address, as well as by the caim, thoughtful, dignified manner of its delivery, revealing, as it did, the philosophical way in which the Canon viewed what might be termed a disappointment of no ordinary kind.

THE IRIBUNE Searcher for intriner lights and THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS of Father Van de Mooriel, called upon Canon Knowles during the afternoon, and found him dressed, but reclining on his bed, his head propped up on a pillow, and a comfort wrapped around him to prevent his catching further cold. The sore throat was somewhat better, though at times it was with evident difficulty that he could speak in his usual tone of voice. The Rev. Dr. Leffingwell was sitting at the foot of the bed, and the conversation preceding the reporter's entrance had evidently been with reference to the topic of most interest just at present. From the Canon the reporter learned what has been stated above with reference to the letter from Father Van de Moortel, and his reply thereto, besides receiving an intimation, which was subsequently acted upon in the endeavor to hunt up the reverend gentleman. The conversation naturally dwelt upon the Father's most sudden defection and his return to the old ways.

"I FEEL SORRY FOR THE MAN," said the Canon, as the talk progressed, "be-THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS

defection and his return to the old ways.

"I FEEL SORRY FOR THE MAN,"
said the Canon, as the talk progressed, "because he goes back into the toils,—back to be the champion of a system which be knows to be hollow."

"And against which he, as late as yesterday, argued so forcibly," observed the reporter.

"Argued against tif Yes, sir, as only a powerful man could argue. The fact is, he is brilliant enough to take any side of any question."

"How do you explain, or account for, the suddenness with which he experienced so decided a change of heart or of views?"

"There were two currents in his mind. One, the theological current, upon which he could argue and talk with the greatest clearness. But there was also the current of his affections, which are above logic and beyond reason, and upon which he acted. He doesn't go back because of his reasoning. He goes back because it is his heart and his affections which move him."

"Don't you think," suggrested Dr. Leffigwell to the Canon, "that the way he left your house ahowed that he did not then know what he was going to do?"

"I do," reblied the Canon. "His room was left unlocked, this papers lying loose on his table, and his books scattered about, just as if he meant to ceme back. I know he is too much of a gentleman to leave without bidding me a farewell good-by, except for this: that he dared not trust himself to do it; that he has too warm sympathy; that is, that he feared he might be twisted around again."

"Where do you think it possible that he would return to the College?"

"A priest in diagrace, you know, is

APT TO ERMAIN VERY QUIET.

He told me, after his interview with Father de Bileck last Thursday or Friday, that the time

He told me, after his interview with Father de Blieck last Thursday or Friday, that the time

for returning was still open. Father de Blieck came, not to argue with him, but to get his formal avowal of determination to leave the Order and the Church. That he got. At that time. Father de Blieck told him he could come back up to a certain time. What that time is, I don't know, for I did not care to inquire. I am glad he is gone, though, for he couldn't take care of himself."

"He has been trained so long in a system of espionage," observed Dr. Leffingwell, "that he is not competent, perhaps, to enjoy that degree of liberty which our clergy have."

"Yes, yes," replied the Canon. "Poor Van de Moortel! Think of it. Father Damen sought an interview with him, and asked him to go down to the Church of the Sacred Heart, on Nineteenth street, and he told me positively that he wouldn't trust himself; that they would perhaps spirit him away somewhere. He wouldn't see Father Damen, though he is one of his best friends, nor would he go to the College to see Father de Blieck, and the Father had to come here."

"Don't you think," again suggested Dr. Leftingwell, "that he saw before him harder work, and greater hardship, in our life in the ministry than in that he had left?"

"Weil," replied the Canon,

"THIS IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF IT.

"THIS IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF IT.

If a man works his religion as a business, he will work that religion which will bring him the most profit, comfort, pleasure, and power, and there is no doubt that there are more of those considerations to be had in the place he came from, along with obedience of the most perfect and slavish kind. "All these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me. The kingdoms of this world and the glory thereof." Yes, that's it. There is nothing that has such a blinding power to men's minds as the power over their fellow men and women which the priesthood can exercise, and men will give up every tie so that they may have that power. Sometimes a man wakes and says, 'I will break through this thraildom.' But when a man's wings are clipped, and when a man has been all his lifetime cared for, and has worked like an unthinking machine, it is a very hard thing for him to have to step out into life and paddle his own cance." "THIS IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF IT.

him to have to step out into life and paddle his own canoe."

"And do you think, Canon," queried the reporter, "that Father Van de Moortel may have been influenced, more or less directly, by such considerations as these!"

"I think his nature is too noble to be influenced immediately by any of those things, and that he would turn aside from anything put before him in that bald way. But the old associations were too much for him. It was easier

DRIFT WITH THE CURRENT than to swim against the tide. How pleasant the life of a man whose plans are made for him by an incarnated Providence called a Provincial. His wardrobe is laid out for him, and he has fils wardrobe is laid out for him, and he has everything, and yet nothing."

And the Canon could not help smiling himself at this quaint description of the peculiar functions of a Provincial.

The hint alluded to above as tending to furnish a clew to the recenter's whereabouts was, in effect, that the woman who had called in the morning with the letter to the Canon might be no less a person than a

MRS. HARTY,

MRS. HARTY,
living at No. 205 Aberdeen street. After quitting the Canon's house, the reporter in search of a Father walked down to No. 205, and was fortunate enough to find Mrs. Farty in consession of the family doorsteps. But she was either really ignorant on the subject on which the reporter was seeking light, or else, mindful of that excellent maxim, that the end justifies the means, she purposely diavowed all knowledge of any such person as Canon Knowles, or of his house, or of any letter from Father Van de Moortel which she had been the means of conveying. In truth, she was "not the lady who had gone with any such letter to any such place," nor did she have the faintest idea where Father Van de Mortel was, not having seen him since he came back from Dubuque.

And that was all the satisfaction the reporter got from those doorsteps. got from those doorsteps. The reporter called at

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE to see Father Van de Moortei, if possible since it was supposed that he might have gone there. The ringing of the bell was answered by the porter, who was asked:

"Is Father Van de Moortei here?" "No."
"Has he been?"

Do you know where he is?" "Is Father Meyer in?"
"Yes."
And the reporter was shown into the waiting.

om.

Presently Father Meyer came in, all smiles He is a kind-hearted, gentlemanly priest, and received the reporter very politely.

"I am seeking information about Father Van de Moortel," said the reporter.

"I know nothing," said Father Meyer, "beyond what was in the papers."

"Has he recanted?"

"Yes. That is true."
"And returned to the Church?" "Yes."
"And to the Order?" "He can do one without the other?"

"There seems to be great rejoicing over his return?"
"Yes."
"What will be done?"
"That depends upon the action of the Church

"Do you know where he is?"

"I do not, but I understand he is at Keeley's on Morgan street, or Harty's, on Aperdeer

"He has not been here?" No."
So the reporter bid the Father good-day, and went in search of Mr. Keeley's residence. He found it, but Father Van de Moortel was not there, and had never been there but once, Mr. Keeley said, and that was some time ago. Nor was he at Mr. Harty's.

There is no question, though the Father was not seen to confirm it, that he has returned to the Roman Catholic Church, but not to the Society of Jesus.

A DISPATCH PROM ST. LOUIS

A DISPATCH FROM ST. LOUIS
relative to Father Van de Moortel, and containing the insinuation that it was on account of a woman that he had left the Order. Fais dispatch was based on a series of interviews published in the Globe-Democrat of Saturday, the most interesting portions of which, though faisified in part, at least, by the Father's return to his first love, are given below: THE REV. FATHER HIGGINS, S. J.,

THE REV. FATHER HIGGINS, S. J.,
Provincial for the Western Province of Missouri,
and within whose jurisdiction the Chicago house
comes, was interviewed during the day. He said
Father Van de Moortel had left the St. Louis commanity over a year ago, and, while here, had, in
addition to his spiritual duties, held literary Professorships in the University, in which position he
gave general satisfaction. He was recognized by
all as a scholar of no mean attainment, an orator
of uncommon power of eloquence, a priest devoted
to the cause of religion and the propagation and
perpetuation of the Roman Catholic faith, and allogether quite an exemplary member of the Order.

"Were there no weak points in his faith?" asked
the reporter.

"Were there no weak points in his faith?" asked the reporter.

"None of such pronounced prominence as to attract attention or cause the slightest snapicion."

"What do you think of the reasons of Father Van de Moortel for leaving the Church?"

"I think they are mere nonsense.—no reasons at all. The very doctrines which Father Van de Moortel now cites as unworthy of belief were the very ones which he argued most eloquently in support of.—the dogma of Papal infallibility, for instance, and the real presence in the sacrament of the Eucharist."

"Do you believe Father Van de Moortel had other reasons than those he gave?"

"I most certainly do."

"And what were they?"

"Well, to be frank, a woman was the cause of

"And what were they?"

"Well, to be frank, a woman was the cause of the whole trouble, and Father Van de Moortel's attempt to shield himself behind a religious excuse is a very thin device to veit the resi sin of the sfair. Father Van de Moortel had fallen into the toils of some woman, and this was the only half-way decent manner of getting out of his trouble."

"Why do you believe a woman is at the bottom of the affair?"

"Because we have evidence at hand that leads to this presumption. It is not that we have merely surmised this to be the fact. We have oeen so informed by persons who claim to know, and who maye their information directly from headquarters."

"Do you mean to say Father Van de Moortel has married?"

"We don't know, and so cannot say."

"Do you think he has!"

"We only know that he either has been married or will be—that is all."

"And who is the lady!"

"Nooody appears to know."

"Where did he meet her?"

"That is also a mystery."

"And so all you know is that a woman has been the cause of his spostasy, and that he either has been or is about to be married?"

"That is all?"

"That is all?"

"That is all? "

"That is all? "

"Ander Higgins stated further that it was not only possible that Van Moortel would naturally gravitate towards the Unirch again, and, if he is not married, might receive the necessary dispensation and become a secular priest. Father diggins, like the others, regretted his fall, and hoped that he would not long remain in the dangerous and suspicious spiritual attitude in which he is at present. It could hardly be believed that he was in earness in taking to Episcopalianism, which is by no means a path of roses, lying outwen the extremes of Ultramontanism and Ultra Frotestantism. Nor could it be said that he aimed at any notoriety, as the road to emmence in his own church was clear to him, and would be naclouded by the storms of remores that must gather across his

OND OF THE JESUIT FATHERS

OMB OF THE JESUIT FATHES

Tave some additional information to what has already been published. He said he had knows Father Van de Moortel in the Order for the last ten years. He had been with the Jesuits altogether about eighteen years, the first four of which were spent at the Novitiate at Florisann. The second four in studies at Woodstock, and the other ten in continuing his etadles and in attending to his spiritual duties. The Rev. Father took the reporter up to his room and there gave him the following details: Father Van de Moortel was 35 years old. having been born May 19, 1843. He entered the Society of Jesus Feb. 12, 1861, and received his grade in the Society Aug. 15, 1878, not yet a year ago. When in college he was desultory in his studies, and appeared to give a great deal of attention to matters outside of his atudies. He had an excellent intellect, which served him well in after years, and a fluency and beauty of expression that made him a charming speaker. His eloquence was conceded by all to be of an uncommon character. He had a full, round, musical voice, which he managed admirably, and he brought intelligence and learning to the discussion of all subjects which were surgested to him.

"Well, now," was the Father's answer, "I do not care to say any thing about a man who has gone to the bad, but I'll tell you that although I was auprised when I heard of this, I was not so much surprised as I would have been had it been someody else."

"Father Higgins says a woman is the cause of his fall?"

"Yes, I believe so," said the Father,
"Do you know anything of the circumstances?"

"Nothing except this, that it is reported Father Van de Moortel had to marry some woman."

"Was he obliged to-forced to marry:"

"Nothing recept this, that it is reported Father Van de Moortel had to marry some woman."

"Was he obliged to-forced to marry:"

"It him to : and that adds another sin and further disgrace to him."

"How do you know this?"

"Helm the second and the second has a very great

"Was he obliged to—forced to marry?"

"I think so: and that adds another sin and further disprace to him."

"How do you know this?"

"Well, Father Van de Moortel has a very great friend in this city, who received a letter from a mutual friend in Cuicago, who states that the Father had to marry the woman, which is certainly suggestive of some previous crime."

"Was three ever any reason to suspect him of anything of this kind while he was in St. Jonis?"

"No, sir; not in the least. If there had been the merest ground for such a suspicion he would have been dismissed at once."

"Do you think he will ever go back to the Church?"

"Oh. I don't know. Men like Father Van de Moortel eventually ran across hard times, and, when they find themselves down in the mire, and frodden upon, they will certainly return to the Mother Church as the only comforter."

"I see Father Van de Moortel states that other Jesuits will follow in his footsteps. What do you say to that?"

"It is just what he might be expected to say."

"It is just what he might be expected to say."

"It could not answer that without injuring certain other persons."

"How do you mean?"

"You know a man like Van de Moortel generally has certain intimate companions upon whom he thinks he may rely to follow in his footsteps."

"Do you think Father Van de Moortel's intimates will do as he did!"

"I do not say so. They are known, of course; but nothing is known of them just now to lead to such a suspicion."

The Jesuit Father continued, saying that if

but nothing is known of them just now to lead to such a suspiction."

The Jesuit Father continued, saying that if Father Van de Moortel returned to the Church, not being married, he could be dispensed from his yows as a Jesuit, and might become a secular priest. This was the first case of apostasy in the Jesuits of the United States in the thirty-four years during which he was connected with the So-ciety.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Which It Is Expected Any Democrat Can Furnish, on Application, Concerning the Democratic Party's Friendship for the CALDWELL, O., Aug. 7.

1. A white blackbird.
2. A Democratic speech, made at any time or anywhere, in which Gens. Snerman, Grant, Sneridan, Logan, Leggett, Howard, Banks, Lew Wallace, Kilpatrick, Hartranft, Noves, Comly. Haves, Burnside, Sickles, or any other Union General of national reputation and especially brilliant military renown is spoken of with anything but contempt and scorn, coupled with manifest Copperhead hatred of the Union

3. The names (?) of all Umon soldiers nomi nated and elected to State offices by Democrats in Kentucky, which gave 60,000 soldiers to the Union army; or in Ohio, either, during the War for the Union.
4. The post-office address of every Union

soldier nominated and elected to county officer in Ohio (deserters excepted) in strong Demo cratic counties like Montgomery and Monroe. 5. Ohio having had three Democratic Legislatures since the War, and these Legislature having had the opportunity to appoint not less than fourteen officers at \$5 a day, often more than that, the names are desired also of all crippled Union soldiers, or even good Union soldiers not wounded (deserters excepted), when these three t

whom those three Legislatures appointed to these offices during their six years' of ascend-ency in Ohio.

6. The names of all Union soldiers originally o. The names of all Union soldiers originally appointed to the lucrative sizecures around the House and Senate in Washington since Congress, or either branch of it, became Democratic; also the names of all Rebels appointed there by the Democrats to fill vacancies caused by the removal of one-armed and one-legged Union soldiers.

the Democrats to fill vacancies caused by the removal of one-armed and one-legged Union soldiers.

7. A file of speeches since the War, and during the War, made by Democrats denoucing Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Vallandigham, Pendleton, and Voorhees.

8. Quotations from Democratic newspapers during the War giving verbal aid and comfort to the Union army, rejoicing in great headlines and strong words of commendation and praise of our soldiers over a Union victory, or sad and sympathetic in tone when our arms met with reverses. This would be a curiosity more prized than the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, for it is far more rare.

9. Quotations from the speeches of our two Onio Senators delivered during or since the War, that were read in the camp and at the soldiers' reunions since the War, and cheered to the echo by our soldiers, and hissed by Rebels.

10. Quotations from the speeches and editorials of Ohio Democrats during the War, indorsing Lincoln and Stanton, Chase and Grant in their civil and military movements, and asserting boldly that we were right and the Rebels were wrong, and that the Democratic party of Ohio was the friend of the Union soldiers and the enemy of the Rebels.

11. The secret cause that actuates every Democratic orator to denounce with unmeasured and exceptional bitterness the three great successful Generals of the Union army, and to praise some miserable small renegade Union officer whose reputation for honor and honesty in war and peace is more than questionable, provided he votes the Democratic ticket a time or two.

12. A Vallandigham or Pendleton eulogy of

or two.

12. A Vallandigham or Pendleton eulogy of 12. A Vallandigham or Pendleton eulogy of 1863 in praise of Lincoln.

13. A leaf from the history of Democracy in Ohio, recording its renunciation of Southern Democrats, its abhorrence of State rights, its denunciation of Belie Isle, Libby, and Anderson or Belie Isle, Libby, and Anderson wille, its sorrow for the Union dead, its sympathy with the widows and orphans of those who perished in battle, its acquiescence in the drafts, greenback issues, emancipation, and payment of the soldiers.

the soldiers.

As I have never seen any of the above things, any one having possession of any of these rare curiosities in Democratic history, will confer a great favor by mailing them to

PRIVATE DALZELL.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

Prospects in Pennsylvania—Effect of the Revival of Business—A Republican Victory Predicted.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Representative Fisher, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who has just returned to Washington from Pennsylvania, expresses the utmost confidence in a Republican victory in that State next fail. He thinks the vote in the State will be light, but that it will be largely Republican, and that, if a full election for State officers was held this year, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania would be drowned. The revival of business is what makes Mr. Fisher feel confident of Republican success in Ohio and Pennsylvania. "There are," he said, "53,000 more men emplored in Pennsylvania this year than last, and, so far this year, 6,000,000 tons more coal have been produced than last year for the same time. The from industry is correspondingly prosperous. All this puts money in the pocket of the laborer. He was disastisfied last year, and went off from us to the different Greenback organizations. He now sees the error of his ways, and will return. The market for coal and iron remains good, and this keeps the men at work, showing them that the revival is not spasmodic, but that we have entered upon a cycle of years of prosperity. This all works to the advantage of the Refutilican party, under whose domination it was brought about."

Palling Asless Together.

Syracuse Herata.

About six years ago a certain promisent man died in a neighboring village, leaving as the only survivors of the highly respectable stock represented by his family his mother, aged about 30. There also survived him his second wife, a woman about 40 years of age. The deceased left his mother, sister, and wife comfortably well off in a size home. This spring the wife turned the aged mo her and the invalid aister out of doors. "hismmy," as the old lady was

familiarly known by the villagers, and "Libbie," the daughter, were both on the very verge of the grave, "Mainmy" from old are and "Libbie" from the ravages of consumption. They were beloved by all of the villagers on account of their purity of heart and beantiful character. The kind-hearted neighbors secured an upper room for them in a house near their old home, and contributed articles of furniture, food, medicine, and snything else which love could suggest to make as comfortable as possible the few remaining days which they might have on earth. Lying in senarate beds in the same room the last days were passed by the mother and sister. The wish of each was that they might enter the dark valley together. Libble could not be moved, but "Mammy" would insist on being taken over to Libble's bed every little while to assure herself that her daughter was still alive. The conversations of the two were most affecting; they were of resignation, hope, and mutual love. One night while "Mammy" was asleep Libble breathed her last. When the old lady awoke her first question was concerning her daughter. When told she was dead she said, "I am so glad she is out of pain. I wish now that I could go to sleep and not wake." And her wish was gratified, for, closing her eyes in a peaceful slumber, she soon passed into that sleep which knows no waking. A single funeral sermon was pronounced over mother and daughter. miliarly known by the ville

Where Sambo Got a Fail.

Forney's Progress.

In the elegrant saloon of one of the Stonington Line Sound steamers a few gentlemen, while enjoying their dinner, were considerably smussed by the following lucident: A rather shabby and apparently ignorant Irishman established himself firmly at one of the numerous small tables. The bright-looking but concested black, with claw-hammer coat and white cravas, evidently enjoying the external contrast between the Emerald Islander and himself, approached with haughty, patronizing air, and with a cynical smile plainly saying. How are you going to do this! placed the blank order and pencil on the table. The Irishman, noticing the by-play of the servant, after carefully scanning the bill of fare, quietly and wish grace wrote out his order in full, and, looking up into the face of the waiter with a face really "childlike and bland," said, as he waved him toward the kitchen, "I fooled ye that time, now didn't I?"

If you want to feel well and hvely, use Dr. Bull's altimore Pills. All druggists keep them. Price,

An evidence of refinement is purchasing candy at Dawson's, 211 State street. DEATHS

WARE—Suddenly Friday, the 8th, Moille W. wife, f Franklin Ware, age 30 years.
Funeral Monday, Aug. 11, at 2 p. m., from the resience of her father. W. A. Holz, 773 Michigan-av. Instrument at Graceland. POPULORUM—Eugenie B. Populorum, from rheu-natism of the heart, at the age of 11 years. Funeral from the father's residence, Paul Popu-prum, 96 Essou-av. Tuceday at 19 m. RICHARDS—At Lake View, Aug. 10, Edna R. ichards, infant daughter of Edward R. and Isabella

Bichards, infant daughter of Edward R. and Isabella Richards.
Funcral to-day at 3 p. m.

HART—Aug 10, Henry J. Hart, at the age of 24, years, at the house of his parents, 247 North State-st.
Funcral at 2 p. m., Aug 11.

HEAVEY—Aug. 10, at 1 a. m. William J., infants son of B. C. and Maria Heavey, aged 20 days.
Funcral from residence, 107 Thriseath place, Monday at 9 o'clock by carriages to Calvary.

GKHBERIK—At the corner of West Kinzte and West Forty-fourth-st. at 7 a. is. yesterday, of dysaniery, dith M. Gerberck, daughter of William H. and E. M. Gerberck, aged 6 months.
Funcral from the residence at 1:30 p. m. to-day.

AUW—Johnnie Auw. son of Coarsid Auw, 281 RushR., aged 7 months and 10 days.
Funcral (6-day at 1:30 p. m. to 8t. Bontfactus Cemetery.

Cemetery.

GOLLINGS—At the residence of C. H. Smith. Lawndale, Chicago, Sunday moraing, Aug. 10, Mrs. Tills.

Howell Gollings, of Pierce City, Idaho.

Remains taken to St. Johns, Michigan.

LEWIS—On the 10th inst., Edna F., youngest daughter of R. J. and Laura F. Lewis.

Funeral Monday, Aug. 11, at 2 p. m. from residence, corner of Raciner-ar, and Dunning-st., Lake View.

BAUDR—Aug. 10, Frances Baude, beloved wife of Frank Baude. aged 68 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 45 Emma-st., at 10 g. m. Tuesday, the 12th loat., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Cemetery.

18 London. Eng., papers please copy.

18 London. Eng., pape

THE 12 O'CLOCK PRAYER MEATING HALD IN Lower Farwell Hall to-day will be conducted by H. M. Moore, of Boston. H. M. Moore, of Boston.

THE MEETING AN THE PARLOR OF THE YOU NOMen's Christian Association to-night will be ounducted by the General Secretary, Mr. A. T. Hemingway. All young men are invited; especially those who
are airangers or have few friends in the area.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Cleveland, O., papers please copy.

MAKE A NOTE OF OUR AUCTION SALE OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers TO BE HELD

Wednesday, Aug. 13. Nothing needed by the Retailer of Boots and Shoes GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabsen-av.

ELISON. POMEROY & CO.,
Auttioneers, 78 & 80 Handolph-st.
TUESDAY'S SALE

Aug. 12, at 9:30 o'clock. SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE,

And General Household Goods, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furniture, Bed and Bedding, crockers and Glassware. Stoves, Brussels and Wool Carpets, with General Myrchandise.

ELISON, POMERIOY & CO., Auctioners, Te and To Reactions et.

Elegant Chickering Grand Piano,

Friday Morning, Aug. 15, 9:30 o'clk, Large and Attractive Showing. New and Second-Hand Parlor and Chamber

FURNITURE. A full line of new and used Brussels and Wool Carpets, Office Furniture. Plated Warv, Cigars, Chromos,
Bousehold Furniture of all kinds, new and secondhand, and General Merchandias.

ELISON, FOMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 & 80 Randolph-st.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av. AUCTION BALE BOOTS & SHOES

AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS.

TUESDAY, Aug 12.

WEDNESDAT, Aug. 13.
Sales commence at 10 sharp.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

2,000 CASES BOOTS & SHOES. AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Aug. 19. at 9 o'clock. Large assortment New Fall Goods. JAS. P. MONAMARA. Auctr.

WANTED. CASINGS.

Wanted, by a Hamburg house (Germany), with beer references and thorough knowledge of the trade, and extensive connections, an agency in all kinds of Carings for large sales against cash. Also, an agency for Butter, Cheese, Lardy Bacon, Preserved Mess, and share Beef-Provisions. Apply to V. 8.4 at RUDOLF MOSSE, Hamburg, Germany. ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PAD.

CURES Malignant and Mainrai revenue and Summer Complaints.
Electro - Magnetic Pad,
125 State-et., cor. Medison. CANDIES.

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ARCHERY GRAND NA ARCHERY

AT WHITE-STOC CHICA Tuesday, Aug. 12, We and Thursday,

\$4,000 IN This Inaugural Meeting of held in America) will be under ment of the National Archer to members of any Archery Cia cation.

Over 100 of the leading gent the country, including the cele

competer Shooting will commence prome and 2:30 p. m. m. and 2:30 p. m. commence prome and 2:30 p. m. commence will be seen to the seen and the seen to the seen and the seen a EXECUTIVE CO Maurice Thompson, J. H. Watson, E. L. Brewster, A. G. Sp.

TO RE

Two very desi Proof Offices floor, and on floor. Apply WM. 8 Tribun

EXCUR

EXCU GRAND A 300-MILE RID

The Steamer MESS, her dock, foot of Wab Aug. 12, at 10 o'clook at Benton Harbor at 5 next morning at 8 o'clo orchards, etc., when a will carry them to Grat 11:30 a.m...leaving p.m. for Benton Harbo is made with steamer early Thursday mornigut to GRAHAM. THE SIDE-WHEE

Will leave Clark-st, Bridge for South and Hyde Park Fl leaving you there until 4230 For Water-Works Crib, So Government Fler at 2:30 p. duets. Grand Mounitat. 8 o'clock. Fare only Clarke, Friend

PAPER CHIC ADVER

STIMATES | STIMATES | S.A. COOK & CO. 11 DISSOL

Our partnership has been consent. The accounts we ness continued by Mr. Frie Chs. W. M. Friedlaender. TEAS A

110 & 112

Amendment to Rule 1 Chicago, to Take Ef No. 1 WHITE WINTER
Winter wheat, sound, plu
No. 2 WHITE WINTER
Wheat, sound, and reaselean. elean.

No. 1 ANBER WHEAT
wheat, sound, plump, and
No. 1 Lowe RED WINT
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plump, and well cleaned.
No. 2 Lowe RED WINT
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ried varieties; sound, plu
No. 2 Winter

No. 2 kgp Winter wheat of both light and d No. 2 WINTER WHEAT the different varieties o sound reasonably ilean. No. 3 WINTER WHEAT not clean and plump en not less than 54 bounds to RESECTED WINTER & wheat damp, musty, or aged as to render it unit

NORTHGE 

STA To Ghagow, Liverpooterry, from N. Y., ev. to \$75, according to \$40. Steerage, Ext. 72 Broadway, N. Y., JOHN BLEGEN, Wes